THE COLUMBIAN.
(COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
Two DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance. No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.
All papers sent out of the state or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.
The Job Printing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. R. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1879.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIII, NO 19
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIV, NO. 19

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
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One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

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Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.
Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

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Associate Judges—I. S. Krickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—William Krickbaum.
Clerk and Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert R. Little.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Treasurer—Samuel Neyhard.
Commissioners—H. A. Swoppenheiser.
Commissioners—Stephen Pohe, Charles Richart, A. B. Herring.
Commissioners' Clerk—I. R. Casey.
Auditors—S. H. Smith, W. Manning, C. B. Seesholtz.
County Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Directors of Poor District—Directors—R. S. Ent, Scott, Wirt Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Mifflin.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—G. A. Herring.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—Jas. C. Sterner.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Postin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Paul Wirt, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brewer, President, P. E. Wirt, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Postin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

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Minister—Rev. O. D. S. Marclay.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
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Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
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Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
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Presiding Elder—Rev. W. Evans.
Minister—Rev. M. L. Sinyser.
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All are invited. There is always room.

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Rector—Rev. L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
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First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
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Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Bressler
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JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

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J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL KNORR, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Hartman's Building, Main street.

DR. WM. M. RERER, Surgeon and Physician. Office Market street, Above 5th East side.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27 '74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

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PRACTICAL DENTIST,
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Teeth extracted without pain.
aug 24, '77-1y.

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S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

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AUGUSTUS FREUND, Practical homeopathic Horse and Cow Doctor, Bloomsburg, Pa. nov. 14, '79-tf

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Room No. 15, OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, Bloomsburg.
april19,1878.

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The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.
Non-hazardous risks on the best risks are alone accepted.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penn'a.
The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov.16, '77-1y

THOMAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Phœnix Ins. Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	30,000,000
Ins. Co. of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,00
Penn Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Firemans, New York	5,600,000
	$80,031,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 26,'77—y

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Penn'a Mutual of Muncy Pennsylvania.
North American of Philadelphia, Pa
Franklin, of " "
Pennsylvania of " "
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Hanover of New York.
Manhattan of "
Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 16, 77-1y.

AT THE
ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY
You can get a Thorough Education with the
LEAST OUTLAY OF MONEY.
For Catalogue, address the Principal,
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Jan. 17, 1878 BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

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H. & R. R. LITTLE,
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Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

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Attorney-at-Law
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in URANNER'S BUILDING, on Main street second door above Centre.
Can be consulted in German.
Jan. 16, 79-tf

CATAWISSA.

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Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
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Pensions obtained.
dec 21, '77-1y

ESPY PLANING MILL.
The undersigned lessee of the Espy Planing Mill, is prepared to do all kinds of mill work.
Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, etc.
made to order on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed.
CHARLES KREB,
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BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING
RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened
SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1878.

Pensions!
All soldiers, wounded or injured, can now obtain pensions under the new law to date from discharge. Address at once with stamp for blanks and new Soldiers circulars.
W. C. BERNINGER & CO.,
116 Smithfield st., PITTSBURG, PA.
Oldest Claim Agency in the State.
April 4, 1879-1m JW&CO

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$200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports and information FREE. Like profits weekly on stock options of $10 to $50. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., BANKERS, 25 Wall st., N. Y. d April 25, 79-4w

NEW RICH BLOOD!
Parson's Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 5 letter stamps.
I. S. Johnson & Co. Bangor, Maine
April 25, 79-4w d

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WORTHY OF A ROTHSCHILD.
A copy of Brown's famous Illustrated Shakesperian Almanac for 1879, together with a copy of his Illustrated paper, the GROWING WORLD, will be sent free to anyone who will send their address on a one cent postal card. Address, J. GORDON BROWN, 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.
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Reader! Before Buying a
PIANO or ORGAN
Do not fail to send for my latest 20 page illustrated Newspaper with much valuable information FREE. NEW PIANOS, $125, $135 and upwards. NEW ORGANS, $65 to $440. BE SURE to write me before buying elsewhere. BEWARE OF IMITATORS. Address
DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.
April 11, '79-4w d

AGENTS WANTED—For the best and fastest selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. d April 11, 79-4w

10 TO $1000 Invested in Wall Street every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., BANKERS, 17 Wall street, New York. d april 11'79-4w

AGENTS WANTED for Smith's Bible Dictionary and HOLMAN'S PICTORIAL BIBLES NOW Prices reduced. Circulars free. A. J. HOLMAN & CO., Philadelphia, d April 11, 79-4w

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.
There is no doubt about the great superiority of this article over common porous plasters and other external remedies, such as liniments, electrical appliances, &c. Ask Physicians in your own locality about it. It is wonderful. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents. d apr. 11, 79-4w

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.
HOW TO GET THEM in the best part of the state. 6,000,000 acres for sale. For free copy of "Kansas Pacific Homestead," address Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.
April 11, '79-4w d

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU.
PHARMACEUTICAL
A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL
DISEASES
OF THE
BLADDER & KIDNEYS
For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and dry skin.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which
"Helmbold's Buchu"
DOES IN EVERY CASE.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
IS UNEQUALED
By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in
Rheumatism,
Spermatorhœa,
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Nervousness,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
Kidney Diseases,
Liver Complaint,
Nervous Debility,
Epilepsy,
Head Troubles,
Paralysis,
General Ill-Health,
Spinal Diseases,
Sciatica,
Deafness,
Decline,
Lumbago,
Catarrh,
Nervous Complaints,
Female Complaints, &c.
Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms are the offsprings of dyspepsia.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
Invigorates the Stomach.
And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.
A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.
PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE,
Or Six Bottles for $5.
Delivered to any address free from observation.
"Patients" may consult by letter receiving the same attention as by calling, by answering the following questions:
1. Give your name and post-office address, county and State, and your nearest express office?
2. Your age and sex?
3. Occupation?
4. Married or single?
5. Height, weight, now and in health?
6. How long have you been sick?
7. Your complexion, color of hair and eyes?
8. Have you a stooping or erect gait?
9. Relate without reservation all you know about your case. Enclose one dollar as consultation fee. Your letter will then receive our attention, and we will give you the nature of your disease and our candid opinion concerning a cure.
Competent physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to Dispensatory, 1217, Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist and Chemist,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
March 7, 1879-1y

Poetical.

'Tis the Last Rose of Summer.

'Tis the last rose of summer
Left blooming alone;
All her lovely companions
Are faded and gone.
No flowers of her kindred,
No rosebud is nigh,
To reflect back the blushes,
Or give sigh for sigh.

I'll not leave thee, thou lone one,
To pine on the stem;
Since the lovely are sleeping,
Go, sleep thou with them.
Thus kindly I scatter
Thy leaves o'er the bed,
Where thy mates of the garden
Lie scentless and dead.

So soon may I follow,
When friendship decay,
And from love's shining circle
The gems drop away!
When true hearts lie wither'd,
And fond ones are flown,
Oh! who would inhabit
This bleak world alone?

The Old Story of "Ben Bolt."

BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

Don't you remember sweet Alice, Ben Bolt,
Sweet Alice whose hair was so brown,
Who wept with delight when you gave her a smile,
And trembled with fear at your frown?
In the old churchyard in the valley, Ben Bolt,
In a corner obscure and alone,
They have fitted a slab of the granite so gray,
And sweet Alice lies under the stone.

Under the hickory tree, Ben Bolt,
That stood at the foot of the hill,
Together we've lain in the noon-day shade
And listened to Appleton's mill.
The mill-wheel has fallen to pieces, Ben Bolt,
The rafters have tumbled in,
And a quiet that crawls round the walls as you gaze,
Has followed the olden din.

Do you mind the cabin of logs, Ben Bolt,
At the edge of the pathless wood,
And the butternall tree with its motley limbs
Which nigh by the doorstep stood?
The cabin to ruin has gone, Ben Bolt,
You would look for the tree in vain;
And where once the lords of the forest waved,
Grow grass and the golden grain.

And don't you remember the school, Ben Bolt,
With the master, so cruel and grim,
And the shaded nook in the running brook,
Where the children went to swim?
Grass grows on the master's grave Ben Bolt,
The spring of the brook is dry;
And of all the boys who were schoolmates then,
There are only you and I.

Select Story.

The Secret of the White Chest.

[From All The Year Around.]

It was just the house I wanted. In size and situation it suited me exactly, as the phrase goes, literally down to the ground. Facing Hyde Park, and placed back from the high road, with nothing in front of it but the broad strip of garden belonging to the terrace in which it stood, and the open stretch of turf and trees, it was the very abode for a London season. Its rent, too, was extremely moderate; it was in sound repair; drainage without a flaw; fixtures, furniture and decorations in the best taste; the owner only desiring to let it occasionally because he went away from town each spring. Why, then, did I hesitate to take it? Why did everybody hesitate to take it? For the last seven years and more it had never been let. All the house agents at the West End had it in hand one after another. The terms had been reduced each season that it came into the market, and still there was no finding a tenant for it. Everybody who went over the house was charmed with it. The entrance being in the rear, all the best rooms had a delightful southern aspect; and going up from floor to floor on their first visit of inspection, everybody grew delighted the higher they got. The apartments increased in cheerfulness, if not in size, the outlook from the windows became more extensive and airy, while, when one reached the top story, and ascended by a narrow stair on to a leaded flat roof, with a high balustrade running round it, the view was, as the house agent expressed it, "quite unique."

Nevertheless, everybody having reached the roof, and having looked round for a minute or two, descended with a firm determination not to take the house. Now, what was the reason? It was not haunted, no ghosts had ever been seen or mysterious noises heard—such things were never hinted at. There was nothing about it in appearance like the gloomy, forbidden mansion in Severn square, concerning which so many queer stories are told, and which, like the house in question, no one will take. No, it was the very reverse, in all respects, of that long and still untenated abode. I had heard the rumors about the Hyde Park house often when I had been in London, and my curiosity had always been piqued, so that now, when I wanted just such a house for the season, I determined to go and look at it for myself.

Finding all satisfactory, and just as I expected from bottom to top, I was stepping out on the roof with Mr. Crumble, the agent, and was saying to him:

'Well, I can't conceive why people won't live here,' when my eye fell upon a curious object erected upon the leads at the rear and surrounded by a high railing. It looked like a huge sky-light or glass lantern, about ten feet long, three high and three broad. But instead of forming a light for a staircase or room beneath, it seemed to have been built for the purpose of covering another curious object, which, occupying nearly the whole of the space under the glass, was plainly visible through it. This was a long white box, resembling a seaman's chest more than anything, only much larger. It rested upon four legs or feet, which raised it about a foot from the flat surface of the roof. It was painted a creamy white, and varnished, and, apparently not being intended to open any more than its glass covering, had no hinges or lock to its top or lid.

'What the deuce is that?' said I to Mr. Crumble.

'Ah!' replied that functionary, with an odd expression in his face, "that's it sir?'

'What's it, pray?'

'Why, the secret sir.'

'The secret? how is it a secret? what do you mean?'

'Well, sir, what it is, what it's meant for that's inside of it.'

'Do you know.'

'No, sir.'

'Doesn't any one know?'

'I suppose somebody does, sir, but we don't; we are forbidden to inquire, or to attempt to find out; if we knew, we should be able to let the house, perhaps.'

'How long has it been there?'

'A long while, I believe, sir, —ten or twelve years. Before my time.'

'But who put it up?'

'Well, Mr. Gayling, we suppose; nobody seems to know exactly when it first appeared there.'

'But the servants,' I protested; they must know.'

'Oh! I have heard there were none in the house at the time; they were all dismissed just before it was put up. Mr. Gayling never keeps many servants, sometimes none. Nobody lives in the house when he's away, but he always leaves the keys with us. He is always changing his servants, Mr. Gayling is; I have often heard him say that he likes new brooms.'

'Who is he, or what was he?'

'A gentleman in the naval line, I believe sir; they are rather rum 'uns, I'm told.'

'Humph!' I said, 'very odd. But do you mean to tell me that no one will live here because they don't know what's in that box?'

'That is partly the reason, sir.'

'Absurd!' I was going on, when the man continued:

'But there's a clause in the agreement about it; that's what does it, sir.'

'Explain, I said.

'Well, here is the clause,' and he produced the document; "perhaps you would like to read it yourself.'

Thus it ran:

'And in taking the house for the rental and at the terms specified as above, I hereby solemnly pledge my oath never, directly, or indirectly, through my own agency or that of others, to attempt to meddle with or disturb the white chest under the glass case on the roof, or to seek in any way to discover for what purpose it was placed there, or what it contains; and I further guarantee that no person in my employ, nor any one entering the house during my tenancy thereof, shall make any such attempt, and I hereby undertake that in the event of their being detected in doing so, to forfeit the sum of £1,000, and in accordance with this agreement have, in proper legal form, lodged the said sum with the banker of Thomas Gayling, the lessor, as a guarantee of my good faith.'

'But for that clause,' went on the agent, as I finished reading it with some surprise, 'we should have no difficulty in letting the house.'

'Pray, is the owner out of his mind,' I asked in a minute.

'Not that I am aware of, sir; he is a very pleasant, affable gentleman, Mr. Gayling is, only as I say, a little rum on some points; nothing will induce him to strike out that clause, for instance. Lor' bless you, sir, parties never entertain it for a moment when they come to that part of the business, they drop it like a hot potato.'

'Humph!' said I again, 'its queer, certainly, but I don't see why one shouldn't acquiesce; it doesn't matter a rap to me what's inside the chest. I should never want to meddle with or disturb it, and I'd take very good care no one else did; I would padlock the trap-door on the roof, and that would settle that. Ah!' I continued, after walking around the structure and looking about me a bit. 'Ah! I see; precautions have been taken to prevent any access to this roof from others on either side, by this iron chevaux-de-frise; yes, no one can get over this. Well, it's an odd freak, but I am not sure that I am going to be balked by it; I'll think about it, Mr. Crumble.'

And the result of my thinking was that I signed the agreement two days afterward, having conformed to this peculiar stipulation regarding the deposit. I had no fear of losing the thousand pounds; the interest on it was a mere addition to the rent, and the house was so exactly what I wanted that it would even then be cheap to me, with my large family of motherless children.

Nevertheless, I do not deny that after all was signed, sealed and settled, I was conscious of a lurking curiosity and suspicion regarding that mysterious erection. What could it contain? I was constantly saying to myself. What strange freak could possess the man to take such strong measures to guard against any penetration into the secret—measures, by the by, which in themselves were rather calculated to provoke investigation, to draw attention to everything he wished one to overlook? Was Mr. Gayling a miser, hoarding up some unknown treasures in this strange fashion? Probably that was it. Well, if it was, no business of mine after all. My parliamentary duties would be too urgent, I hoped, to let me dwell upon much else, so I would dismiss it, and beyond putting a padlock on the trap-door of the roof, as threatened, I took no measures to prevent any of my household indulging in speculations. I at least would not direct attention to the matter, as Mr. Gayling did, and contented my family and domestics by saying that I didn't consider it safe for people to go on the roof.

Now, in spite of my resolution, I found myself perpetually recurring to the strange chest. For the sake of quiet and air, I had appropriated the two back and front rooms at the top of the house for my bed-room and study, and thus slept every night just beneath the white chest.

Before I had been in the house a month it began to act as a night mare on me, an incubus I could not shake off. I was oppressed and depressed by it in a way quite unaccountable. I was puzzled at myself. I could not have believed four weeks before that I could ever have become so affected by such contemptible restlessness, disquiet, and distrust. These feelings at last reached such a pitch that I finally changed my bed-room. I would not sleep any longer directly underneath this accursed, mysterious fabric.

Another month passed, during which more than once I was tempted to go secretly on the roof and look at the thing again; there was no harm in that, that was not forbidden in the bond, and I need hardly say, I saw nothing to provoke any new comment.

About a week after my last visit to roof a lengthy debate kept me late at the House of Commons, and walking home for the sake of fresh air, I found the midsummer dawn breaking as I struck into Park lane. Reaching Oxford street I was startled by observing in the western sky a strong light, not due to reflected sunrise. At the moment I saw it a fire engine passed me at full speed, and presently the first sign of the commotion which a conflagration causes in the streets became evident. No man undergoes this experience when he had been away from home many hours, and sees the red glare arising in the direction of his own house without a pang of anxiety, if not of terror. How well founded was this sensation in the present case was made evident ere I had walked another two hundred yards. Yes, merciful powers, it was my house that was on fire!

I can scarcely record what followed; I only know that somehow I found myself in the midst of the police and firemen. That I explained to the superintendent who I was, and that under his escort I soon ascertained that all the inmates of my house, my children, their governess, and the servants, were in safety, and had been taken into a neighbor's at the rear; that as soon as I found this to be the case, I, accompanied still by the superintendent, mounted to the top of an adjacent residence, whence the firemen were directing the hose upon the flames.

Once on this vantage point my mind reverted to the white chest. Was it still there? Yes; the flames, though bursting out from all the windows of the upper stories, back and front, had not yet done more than wrench and crack portions of the glass case. For a time it seemed as if this would be the most that might happen. The water seemed to be getting the upper hand, and as it fell in torrents on the hot roof such clouds of steam were thrown up with the smoke as would have completely hidden everything from view, but that our position had been skillfully selected, and was well to windward of the burning mass. But presently, amid the roar of the flames, there came a dull, heavy rumble for a moment, and then, with a tremendous crash, the roof fell in. With it, of course, went the fragments and frame work of the glass case, and the now charred and blackened chest itself. I had my eyes upon it at the moment, and down it went deep into the obscurity of the dense smoke and steam which always succeeds to the climax of a conflagration. For several minutes nothing was to be discerned through the overwhelming wreaths of black-gray fumes. But presently, though the light from the fire had been quenched, there began to be visible, by the aid of the increasing light of the morning, the depth of this pit of Acheron. Yet it was not so very deep after all, for the fire having originated on the second floor, the falling roof had only crashed down as yet as far as the drawing-room, and there, when my eyes had become accustomed to the spectacle of the indescribable debris, I plainly beheld resting slantways across a stubborn remnant of wall what had been the white chest; it was now split and smashed and its contents were revealed.

Good heavens! what was it that I looked down upon? I turned my face away for a moment with a shudder, for there, protruding through the splintered fragments of its once creamy white wooden case, was a large leaden coffin, which in its turn melted and bursting with the heat, displayed within the unmistakable form of a shrouded corpse. I was in the act of drawing my companion's attention to it in horror, when suddenly there flew up around it with redoubled fury such a mass of flame and smoke that it was entirely hidden, and soon the fire had so spread and burst out again that the horrible spectacle of this unintentional incremation was shut from sight, and the house was finally burned to the ground.

I pass over what immediately followed after I had made my way back to my friendly abode where the members of my family were snugly sheltered. In a few days they were settled again in another home, fortunately not very much the worse for the terrible scare. In due course the time arrived for looking into my losses, and when I was doing so I received a letter from Mr. Gayling, who had come to town requesting an interview. I was glad of this, for I foresaw it must lead to some explanation of the strange circumstances surrounding the agreement I had signed. My curiosity as to the contents of the white chest had been rudely satisfied, it was true, but what had been the reason of placing such an object in such a place? And this I was determined to find out. Unexpectedly, Mr. Gayling disclosed it to me immediately we met. "I have asked for this interview, sir," he said, abruptly, "because I am a ruined man."

"But," I interposed, "I am told you were fully insured."

'That has nothing to do with it' he answered; 'no insurance can restore the £3,000 a year which I lose by what has happened. I am simply going to tell you certain facts; because when you have heard them I shall put it to you whether you will or not, out of your ample means, feel that some compensation is due to me. The fact is that it has been during your tenancy of my house, and through accident or negligence on the part of some one for whom you are responsible, that my ruin has been brought about.'

"I don't understand you."

'Listen, sir,' he went on, 'and you will. I was brought up to the sea, and followed it till mid-life, for I was entirely dependent on my own earnings. My only relative at this time was an old uncle, also a sailor and a most eccentric man, as you will presently see. Fifteen years ago he suddenly came into a large sum of money; I never knew how, but he retired and took that house. He had only been in it three years when a mortal sickness overtook him; he sent for me. 'Tom,' said he, 'I am dying, and I don't like it; not so much at the thought of death as at the thought of burial; a sailor's grave I would not mind, but to be boxed up and thrust into the earth; no, no, Tom, I won't stand it. I look to you to see that it doesn't happen, and I have taken measures to make sure that you do see that it doesn't happen. I've made my will, Tom. I've left you all I possess, but on one condition, and it is that you are my heir so long as I am well above ground, and no longer—mark the words, 'well above ground.' Directly I am buried, or my remains are allowed to mingle with mother earth, as she is called—she was no mother to me, the sea was my mother, for I was born at sea—all my money, mind, goes to the Seamen's Hospital, every penny of it.'

"'But what am I to do?' I asked of my uncle; how shall I be able to carry out such a strange condition? Have you so expressed it in your will?'

"'Yes, indeed, I have,' he answered, 'and legal and binding you'll find it, as expressed in the words, 'so long as I am well above ground.''

"'But what am I to do with you?' I again asked.

"'Oh, run me up aloft, masthead me, anything you like, but don't bury me.'

'Well, went on Mr. Gayling, 'to make a long story short, I found that the conditions of the old man's will were binding, and his executors and himself hit upon the plan of hoisting the coffin onto the roof of his house. Under certain conditions we found that it was possible for us legally to do this. So I dismissed my three servants, employed a country undertaker, my old ship's carpenter and a foreign glazier, in order that the matter should not be talked of in the neighborhood, and personally saw the arrangements carried out. You can now understand my reason for not having it meddled with; yes, sir, and you can now understand that the conditions of the will must take effect. No signs of the coffin or the body even was to be discovered in the ruins of that house. I have had rigid search made to no purpose, the old gentleman's remains have been consumed, have mingled with mother earth, and the money passes, as a matter of course, to the Seamen's Hospital. I have not a penny in the world. What can you do for me?'

It is not necessary for me to say what I did for Mr. Gayling, but finding by a visit to the Doctors' Commons, and by other evidence, that his story was substantially correct, I felt his case was a hard one, certainly a strange one, and I acted, I hope, not ungenerously toward him.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

TWENTY FOUR PROVERBS IN COOKING.

Miss Dods' lectures are full of little bits of information that might properly be called culinary proverbs. Here are a few of them:

There is a greenness in onions and potatoes that renders them hard to digest. For health's sake, put them in warm water for an hour before cooking.

The only kind of a stove with which you can preserve a uniform heat is a gas stove; with it you can simmer a pot for an hour, or boil it at the same rate for twenty minutes.

Good flour is not tested by its color. White flour may not be the best. The test of good flour is by the amount of water it absorbs.

In cooking a fowl, to ascertain when it is done, put a skewer into the breast, and if the breast is tender the fowl is done.

A few dried or preserved cherries, with stones out, are the very best thing possible to garnish sweet dishes.

Single cream is cream that has stood on the milk twelve hours. It is best for tea and coffee. Double cream stands on its milk twenty-four hours. Cream that is to be whipped should not be butter cream, lest in whipping it change to butter.

To beat the white of eggs quickly, put in a pinch of salt. The cooler the eggs the quicker they will froth. Salt cools and also freshens them.

In boiling eggs hard put them in boiling water. It will prevent the yolk from coloring black.

You must never attempt to boil the dressing of a clear soup in the stock, for it will always discolor the soup.

In making any sauce put the butter and flour in together, and your sauce will never be lumpy.

Whenever you see your sauce boil from the sides of the pan you may know your flour or corn starch is done.

Boiled fowl with sauce, over which grate the yolk of eggs, is a magnificant dish for luncheon.

Tepid water is produced by combining two-thirds cold and one third boiling water.

To make macaroni tender, put it in cold water and bring it to a boil. It will be much more tender than if put into hot water or stewed in milk.

The yolks of eggs binds the crust much better than the whites. Apply it to the edges with a brush.

Old potatoes may be freshened up by plunging them into cold water before cooking them.

Never put a pudding that is to be steamed into anything else than a dry mould.

Never wash raisins that are to be used in sweet dishes. It will make the pudding heavy. To clean them, wipe in a dry towel.

To brown sugar for sauce or for puddings, put the sugar in a perfectly-dry saucepan. If the pan is the least bit wet, the sugar will burn, and you will spoil your saucepan.

Cutlets and steaks may be fried as well as boiled, but they must be put into hot butter or lard. The grease is hot enough when it throws off a bluish smoke.

The water used in mixing bread must be tepid hot. If it is too hot, the loaf will be full of great holes.

To boil potatoes successfully: When the skin breaks, pour off the water and let them finish cooking in their own steam,

In making a crust of any kind do not melt lard in the flour. Melting will injure the crust.

In boiling dumplings of any kind put them in the water one at a time. If they are put in together, they will mix with each other.

SIGNIFICANT SIGNS.

To call at a friend's house about dinner time, and find him absent, is a sign you will be disappointed.

To drop hot sealing-wax on your fingers is a sign you will be angry.

To receive advice of your mother-in-law's projected visit is a sign you are going to leave home for a time.

To meet a bolting horse on the pavement implies that you are going to run.

To dream of being run over by fire-engines is often a sign that you have had pork chops for supper.

To pick up money is lucky.

If a man says, "I hardly like to ask you, old man, but—" it's a sign he wants to borrow money.

To collide with three consecutive lamp-posts and fall over an apple-stall is a sign you are not a Good Templar.

To lose money or jewelry is unlucky.

The Princess Louise is just dying to see that Brooklyn regiment and dear Chaplain Beecher. The boys are getting their uniforms cut low in the neck.

Items.

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, May 2, 1879.

State Democratic Committee.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., April 22, 1879.—The members of the State Democratic Committee are hereby notified to meet at the Bolton House, in the city of Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 7th day of May, 1879, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the State Convention and transacting other business of importance.

Every member of the committee is earnestly urged to be present.

R. M. SPEER, Chairman.

Out of twenty appointments made by Col. Dunkel, Secretary of Internal Affairs, nine, or nearly one half were made from Philadelphia. About 800 applications for positions were made.

HAYES' VETO.

On Tuesday last Hayes' expected veto of the Army appropriation bill was sent to the House of Representatives. His arguments are stale, weak and puerile. He objects to the bill because it proposes to repeal the existing law allowing the use of Federal bayonets at the polls whenever the President sees fit to send them there. On this issue we are willing to go before the people. If "free America" cannot have "free elections,"—if the ballot must be deposited between fixed bayonets, then let *all* elections cease, and the name of "*Republic*" be stricken from the records and that of "*Military Despotism*" be inserted instead.

The other objection that it is a "rider" is ridiculous. Congress is the law making power and has the right to place the repeal where it is. Besides, the objection comes with bad grace from Mr. Hayes, who himself voted for the obnoxious law when in Congress, *and when it was a "rider"* to the Army Appropriation bill. As we can do without the Army better than we can without civil liberty, we trust Congress will "STICK" and throw the responsibility where it belongs, on Fraudulent Hayes.

SHEER IDIOCY.

The *Philadelphia Press* says:

"The Supreme Court has taken away one of the excuses set up by the majority in Congress for encumbering appropriation bills with political riders, namely, the urgent necessity for the repeal of the section of the Revised Statutes which allows the United States Courts, in their discretion, to administer the test oath to jurors. In a case appealed from the District Court for the Northern District of Florida, the Supreme Court has decided that a juror is not obliged to disclose on oath whether he took part in the rebellion or not. The eloquence of Senators Hill and Bayard was wasted on a dead law. They are now threatening to starve the President into signing a bill for the repeal of a law which is already inoperative and void."

Such logic as that would disgrace the dumbest boy in a back-woods debating society. The *Press* says the law is dead, therefore it should stand on our statute books and not be repealed. We believe that if there are dead limbs on a live tree, the sooner they are cut off the better. And to sustain the nonsense of retaining a dead statute, Hayes deliberately proposes to defy the representatives of the people, and stop the wheels of government if his single will is not complied with. *Democrats, you are right, and therefore stand firm!*

GRANT ON TROOPS AT THE POLLS.

Grant is a favorite of the stalwarts in the Republican party. As a soldier they gave him credit for unperformed deeds, denied or excused his blunders, and exalted him to a military title far beyond his deserts. They made him President for two terms, and are now laying the wires to again elect him in 1880.

As Hayes is hesitating to sign the Army appropriation bill, because the Democratic Congress put in a section repealing the law authorizing the use of troops at the polls, it it may be of interest to give Grant's opinion on the subject.

The Republicans of Maryland, in 1866, foresaw defeat to be inevitable at the then pending fall elections of that year unless they could bring about a state of things that might create a necessity for military interference, upon which their last hope of success rested. President Johnson referred the matter to Gen. Grant, who reported on the 24th of October, 1866, as follows:

"So far there seems to be merely a very bitter contest for ascendancy in the State. Military interference would be interpreted as giving aid to one of the factions, no matter how pure the intentions, or how guarded and just the instructions. It is a contingency I hope never to see arise in this country while I occupy the position of General in-Chief of the army, to have to send troops to a State in full relations with the general Government on the eve of an election, to preserve the peace.

"U. S. GRANT, General"

A NUT FOR REPUBLICANS TO CRACK.

Amongst other war measures, the Democrats, are endeavoring to repeal the odious test oath for jurors. On Monday last the following important opinion was delivered in the U. S. Supreme Court, Justice Strong of course dissenting. The case was that of George Burt, plaintiff in error, vs. Mona M. Ponjoub, in error to the circuit court of the United States, court of the Northern district of Florida. This was an action of ejectment brought to recover two lots of land in St. John's county, Florida. Among errors assigned was a ruling of the lower court to the effect that a certain Henry Holmes called to be a juror in this case was not obliged to answer any questions touching his qualifications under section 820 of the revised statutes. Under this ruling Holmes declined to say whether he did or did not participate in the rebellion. He was challenged on the ground that he was disqualified under the aforesaid section of the revised statutes, and the court overruled the challenge. Upon this point the court holds that a juror is no more obliged than a witness to disclose on the oath his guilt of any act which would render him infamous in order to test his qualifications as a juror. The questions asked him if answered in the affirmative would have convicted him of the crime of treason, whether pardoned by a general amnesty or not. The crime was one which in the opinion of this court he could not be required to disclose. If he were guilty the challenger had the right to prove it by any other competent testimony. As he did not offer to do this and as the jurors' incompetency was not proved the court was not bound to exclude him.

Mr. Justice Field delivered a separate opinion, agreeing with the court but going beyond it; the act in question being, in his judgment clearly unconstitutional and void; as a war measure the act could be sustained but in time of peace it was out of place and inoperative.

The Southampton magistrates have fined the wife of the Tichborne claimant for not sending her children to school. It was stated that in the neighborhood she is known as "her ladyship."

James L. Dumphrey, a Reading (VT.) hotel keeper, on getting out of bed in the morning, said that he would die before night. He made his will, dressed himself as he desired to be buried, and then reclined in an easy chair, with a pipe and a Bible, to prepare for death. The astonishing part of the story is that he did die, an attack of heart disease carrying him off.

Dennis, "the little giant" of Alachua, has been sent to the penitentiary for two years for election frauds and perjuries committed, in order to give the electoral vote of Florida to Hayes. Cowgill, on the other hand, who was a villain of much larger bore, was offered his choice of a half dozen places. Stearns was made a commissioner at five or six thousand dollars a year, and McLin was given a judgeship. Why these discriminations?—*Wash. Post.*

A sharper from Allegheny city, has been victimizing hotel keepers in the western part of the state after this fashion: He goes to a hotel, boards a few days, becomes intimate with the landlord and bartender and manages to buy a drink of whiskey or brandy on Sunday. Then he returns the landlord for selling liquor on that day, and compromises for whatever sum he can get out of the victim. While in a drunken state a few days ago he boasted that he made $300 by his little game last month.

Prominent Converts to Catholicism.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—Rev. Dr. D. Grass, late Pastor of the Third German Reformed church of this city, together with his wife, two sons and daughter, were this morning formally admitted to the Catholic faith at St Ignatius church. At the same time, E L. H. Geiger and wife, members of his late congregation, were also received into the Catholic church, and all made their first communion.

Mexican Veterans' Pensions.

The Senate and House at Harrisburg have adopted the report of a conference committee on the bills providing for pensions for "surviving veterans of the Mexican war and to the widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of said war." The pension provided in the bill as finally passed is seventy five dollars per annum, but is not to be given to any person receiving a pension from the United States or any other State for the same services. Soldiers (or their widows) who served in a Pennsylvania organization or who served the United States in any of the land or naval forces, and have resided in this Commonwealth for more than twenty years, are entitled to the pensions. Applications are to be made to the Auditor General, who is to issue warrants for the pensions after he is satisfied that the applicants are entitled to them under the provisions of the act.—*Ledger.*

King Thee Baw, of Burmah, is said to be contemplating a declaration of war against England. As his recent butchery of his relatives proves him to be actuated by no motives of humanity, it is very probable that, as he says fear alone has made him yield to the British demands heretofore. Should it be found necessary to fight this monarch the troops of the Empress Queen would have a difficult task before them, more especially if, as hinted, a Burma-Chinese alliance is to be effected. Great Britain has had two wars Burmah, and with on each occasion large slices of territory were taken from the monarch of the Golden Feet. Thee Baw has chafed under the memory of this, and he would be very glad to get even with the old time adversary of his house. Burmah has a population of about four millions and an area of two hundred thousand square miles. The country is mountainous and the people are brave and warlike. The English would find a campaign among the tributaries to the Irawadi a more difficult undertaking than their march into Afghanistan.—*Record*

THE RIOT BILL VOTE.

The impression is prevalent through the County that Representative Vanderslice was in favor of, and voted for the riot bill. In justice to him it is no more than right to say that this is erroneous. Mr. Vanderslice voted for the amendment reducing the amount proposed in the bill from $4,000,000 to $3,000,000 and appointing a commission of which Mr. Buckalew was named as a member, to asertain the claims for damages. He also voted for a reconsideration of the bill, but at no time did he vote in favor of it when there was any danger of its passage, as the bill did not reach third reading. We are positively assured that Mr. Vanderslice, never had any intention of voting for the measure on final reading, and that his object in voting as he did, was to assist in getting the bill in the least objectionable shape, before it could be passed. There are other reasons for his action on this measure which when fully known to his constituents we have no doubt will satisfy all that he was acting conscientiously and for the best interests of his people.

An important decision has been made by the United States Supreme Court in a case involving the right of settlers to pre-empt lands granted by Congress to railroad companies. The defendant in this case was the Union Pacific Railroad Company. By the act of July, 1862, it was provided that any railroad lands not sold or otherwise disposed of within three years after the completion of the road should be open to pre-emption. The three years limitation expired some time since in the case of Union Pacific road, and Secretary Schurz decided that all their lands not actually sold might be taken on Government terms. The company claimed that their land-grant mortgage operated as a bar to any such proceeding, and this was the point which the Supreme Court has just settled. The decision is in favor of the railroad company, and reverses that of the Interior Department. This confirms corporations and all others similarly situated in the continued possession of their immense landgrants until much time as they care to dispose of them at private sale. It is to be regretted that the law requires such an interpretation. The companies which have enjoyed this and other great concessions from the Government have been more than protected; they have been enriched. That the United States should give practical encouragement to the project for a trans continental railway was the wish of a great majority of our people; there was no disposition to seriously object when the Government was given the worst end of the bargain in most of the agreements between the people and the corporations, for the great work of connecting the two oceans was one to be fostered, even if somebody made money out of the transaction. But it could hardly have been the design of the framers of the act of 1862 to give the companies a title to those lands which only a deed of sale could alienate, when they were so careful to fix such a limit as they did. That the Court found the question no easy one to decide is evident from the fact that Justices Bradley, Clifford and Miller dissented from the opinion as given. *Phila. Record.*

Cheating the Gallows.

YORK, Pa., April 27.—George Einsig, convicted on Friday last of murder in the first degree for killing his wife, committed suicide in his cell this morning by cutting his throat with a razor and then hanging himself with a piece of rope and a towel.

Selecting a Coadjutor for Archbishop Purcell.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—At a meeting of priests and bishops, held here at the archepiscopal residence on Tuesday last, the names of Father Spalding, of Peoria; Bishop Chatard, of Vincennes, and Father Quinn, Vicar General to the Cardinal Archbishop, were recommended to the Pope as coadjutor to Archbishop Purcell, with right of succession at his death.

Two Cities and one Town Levied upon by the State Authorities.

Attorney General Palmer has issued executions against the cities of Lock Haven and Altoona, and the borough of Sunbury for unpaid state taxes. The claims of the above named cities and borough, it is alleged, have been in the hands of the Attorney General for nearly a year, and the executions have been repeatedly delayed on the promise of the authorities to have them settled. The condition of the state treasury is such at present that it has been decided to press these claims at once.

The Khedive Warned.

LONDON, April 27.—England and France have addressed to the Khedive an identical note, which will probably put a new complexion on affairs. The Sultan has already informed the Khedive that persistence in his present course will probably involve him in consequences disastrous to himself. The *Daily Telegraph* says: "The note sent to the Khedive demands the appointment of an English Minister and a French Minister, to take the places of Mr. Rivers Wilson and M. Blignieres, and that they shall not be removed, except with the consent of England and France. If the Khedive refuses this demand, strong measures will be adopted."

The Tramp Bill, before it finally passed both Senate and House, was considerably improved by an amendment which provides that the punishment shall be confinement in the county jail or workhouse for "not more than twelve months" instead of "for not less than six months, nor more than eighteen months, in the discretion of the court." As it is the Tramp act requires the man charged with begging, and having no fixed residence in the city or county where he is arrested, to *prove his innocence*, or, in other words, to prove that he does not make a practice of going about begging or subsisting upon alms. There are so many difficulties in the way of a man reduced to beggary in a strange neighborhood proving anything, that it is well to give the magistrate discretionary power as to his punishment, and not to require that in the absence of proof of innocence he *shall be* sentenced to at least six months' imprisonment. The bill as passed finally may be used as an instrument of oppression by a few bad magistrates; as it was originally it would almost certainly have compelled intelligent and humane magistrates to become oppressors, if they gave it a literal obedience.

Burned to Death.

A FATHER OBLIGED TO ABANDON TWO OF HIS CHILDREN TO THE FLAMES

PITTSTON, April 29, 1879.

Last night the building known as the Rising Sun Hotel, at Lackawanna, about three miles north of this place, was set on fire by some unknown persons, and when John Keogh and his five children were awakened they were surrounded by the flames. The two oldest children by some means got out of the building unhurt. Two others met a horrible death. Keogh rushed to the front of the building with a child of 5 years in his arms, but was driven back by the flames. In the rear of the house he found two of his children, unable to help themselves. He was blinded by smoke and severely burned about the head and was obliged to abandon them to their fate. The cries of the little ones after they were deserted were heartrending. It was impossible for any one to re enter the building and the two children, one a boy of eleven and the other a girl of thirteen, perished in the flames, with the cry of "Father, don't leave us behind," on their lips. The little child rescued is badly burned and it is thought cannot survive.

ATLANTIC CITY.

To those who desire a health resort, or a seaside place for recreation no place equals Atlantic City. Few places present such numerous attractions for the mere pleasure seeker. Bathing in the open sea, or in sea water at private houses; broad avenues and walks extending for miles; dry, hard, smooth streets, and ten miles of level beach, with a drive to the open country; fishing and sailing from the inlet wharf at one end of the city, gunning in the bays, balls, soirees, concerts, a roller skating rink admirably managed,—what nature of pleasure or sport is wanting?

Upon the character of the place as a resort for health nothing can be added to the voluntary, positive expressions, over their own signatures, of 312 of the most distinguished physicians of Philadelphia and vicinity. We doubt it the unanamity of favorable opinion exhibited therein, can anywhere be paralleled.

Supplemental to these conditions of a satisfying resort, and of very special importance are its railroad facilities. In this respect Atlantic City stands very high. The Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company meet the increasing demand with improved cars and swift and more frequent trains. Elaborately furnished parlor cars are placed on express trains, and their regular passenger cars, with their high, well ventilated ceilings, and superior upholsterings, are exceedingly comfortable. As the season advances and travel increases, trains are from time to time added to the schedule, and the full tide of business in the summer, besides numerous other regular trains, employs five daily through express trains. These express trains make the trip, sixty miles, without stoppage, in ninety minutes. The special care in the management of the road is exhibited in the regularity with which they run, the close connection arranged for and maintained with other companies by which transfers may be made without delays, and the almost entire absence of serious accident in the history of the road. For several years the company have made an effort to meet travel from points beyond their own line, and the schedules are now always arranged with the view as far as possible of serving, by close connection, the conveniences of parties arriving from New York City, and points on the New York lines, and upon those coming upon the numerous lines centreing in Philadelphia. This company is specially a *passenger* railway company, and to satisfy this special trade, it is constantly adding in every part and branch of its business, facilities of the very first class. Indeed, we believe that in the full and complete equipment, and the management and conduct of the line, the road has no equal among lines running to the sea coast.

A Terrible State of Affairs in Russia.

PARIS, April 29.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Univers*, in a letter to that journal, says: "The police are openly arresting people by batches at all hours of the day, whereas, apprehensions were hitherto made at night. On the slightest suspicion against any person his whole family were arrested, and domiciliary visits are paid to their acquaintances, those leading to further apprehensions on the most frivolous grounds. Eighty-three furnished lodging keepers are in prison for not reporting within twenty-four hours the latest arrivals. M. Jakovleff, a government official living in the Winter palace, and his son, an officer on the guards, are among the persons in custody. Baron Bistrom, Deputy Commandant of the St. Petersburg Garrison, and General Gildenstube, Commandant of the Moscow Garrison, have been superceded for insufficient enthusiasm toward the new order of things. There are few pedestrians or carriages on the streets, but an endless line of porters are seated on stools at every door, with stout sticks. Covered prison vans frequently pass with a police officer mounted beside the driver, and General Gourko drives around in an open drosky escorted by Cossacks cracking their whips. The inhabitants are not accomplices of the Nihilists, but apathetic spectators."

The *Golos* reports that it is intended to send twelve thousand prisoners with their families from Novgorod to Siberia during the coming summer.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., April 20, 1879.

THE JUNIOR SENATOR FROM OHIO, HIS ORATORY, STYLE, AND ARGUMENT SHALL THE CABINET HAVE A VOICE IN CONGRESS? AUTOMATA IN CABINETS—SENATOR CONKLING'S STYLE OF LISTENING. CARICATURISTS TAUNT HIM WITH HIS PERFECTIONS—THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EUROPAN AND AMERICAN STATESMEN—HOW SOME SENATORS DRESS—BUTTONS AESTHETICALLY AND PHILOSOPHICALLY CONSIDERED.

Yesterday I went to the reporter's gallery of the Senate to hear the speech of Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, in favor of giving members of the Cabinet seats on the floor of Congress. The junior Senator from Ohio who has been given the *sobriquet* of Gentleman George, and who was a precocious presidential candidate ten years ago, looks like a man of force, handsome, and not over forty-five, though I believe he is quite fifty. He speaks like an orator, indeed too much like an orator, I mean his style was too energetic and impassioned for a subject that was merely didactic and argumentative. He should not have said undisputed things about the duties of cabinet officers and the executive in such a fiery way. But I criticise only the manner, the speech was excellent, and evidently, appreciated by the entire Senate without respect to party. Senator Conkling was the first to grasp his hand in congratulation when he had finished, and he was followed by Blaine and other Republican Senators while Mrs. Hayes, who had been listening from the gallery beside Murat Halstead, gracefully congratulated Mrs. Pendleton. The best part of his speech was that in which he referred to the difficulty of securing information from cabinet officers, even when it was necessary for legislation, and when he spoke of the voluminous dedartmental written reports, which few read and none understand, and he emphasised the advantages, that would accrue from having cabinet officers on the floor at all times ready to explain and answer questions relative to their several Departments. This is very fine in theory, but Senator Pendleton should serve apprenticeship as a department clerk. He would learn many things. He would learn that a cabinet officer knows little more about the workings of his Department than a member of Congress knows about statesmanship. He would learn that the clerks of department run this ponderous government, and that they alone are intimately acquainted with all its heavy, and delicate machinery. An automaton capable of signing his name about one hundred times a day to papers that he does not understand would make a pretty good cabinet officer.

There were parts of Senator Pendleton's speech that were heavy and your correspondent improved the occasion to make observations for the information of the world and posterity.

There is a wide spread opinion that Senator Conkling is a vain man. His caricaturists represent him as a pouter pigeon or a turkey cock, birds which spread and display their plumage, Darwin says, to dazzle the gentler sex. I do not believe Senator Conkling is vain or that he poses before either sex. While he listened to Senator Pendleton's speech, he was engaged all the time with a pen knife making the toilet of his finger nails. Vain men do not so utterly ignore polite conventions. Senator Conkling is both fortunate and unfortunate in his appearance. Men call him fine looking, while women say he is too awfully ravishingly nice for any thing, but his *tout ensemble*, independent of his dress, is what children of the world would call "loud." Now he has neither created nor trained his blonde hyperion curls, or molded his features of Jove, or form of Antinous. Wicked caricaturist should not taunt him with his perfections, for he is a true friend, or a genuine hater, as the case may be, and no senator better deserves the *sobriquet* that has been given to Senator Pendleton.

The chief difference that I have observed between European and American statesmen is that the former keep their clothes buttoned while the latter do not. But this, difference in wearing clothes is not confined to statesmen merely. If you see a man, on the other side of the Atlantic ocean, with his "Prince Albert" unbuttoned, you may know that he is a compatriot and will answer to the name of Col. Governor, Captain or General. Wearing the coat unbuttoned is a peculiarly American fashion, or rather defiance of fashion. When Senator Conkling returned from Europe about eighteen months ago his coat was buttoned up to his chin, but the buttons and button-holes became gradually estranged until now only the lowest pair are on intimate terms. In this respect he differs from Senators Bayard and Butler whose coats are usually united at the top buttons, but free and easy at the lower ones, thus affording unimpeded process to their legs. Analogously Senator Conkling's style may be called the enfranchisement of the heart and lungs, while the style of the majority of senators suggests physical freedom in its broadest, loosest sense.

It is impossible for me to decide which is the better dressed man, Senator Burnside, of Rhode Island, or Senator Whyte, of Maryland, regarded spectacularly they are both perfect statesmen, and leave nothing to be desired. Their clothes are well made, well buttoned and exquisitely worn. Senator Christiancy was the worst dressed senator on the floor notwithstanding the fact that he had the youngest and prettiest wife of them all. But he has taken his wardrobe to Peru and left his dazzling, plump, golden haired wife on Pennsylvania Avenue.

C. A, S.

For the COLUMBIAN,

THE TRAMP CONCLUDED.

Mr. Editor:—I left your readers in the midst of the pig scene, and at the critical moment when they had halted in front of Kehries' Hotel. The pursuing crowd now rallied their forces and made a charge along the line, but the pig on the left flank made a diversion towards Slabtown, then suddenly wheeled by Vastine's store, and by a flank movement started toward home, with the crowd in hot pursuit. The remaining hogs at once rejoined their companion. Finally, the pursuers got in their rear, and again got them in front of the sign post, when there was a general bolt again. Men threw themselves in the way, but were at once tumbled end overwards, and the animals were again the victors. Several times this occurred, because a pig *can* run, and can also turn a corner very suddenly. He will make a feint in one direction, and when you get there, you suddenly discover he has gone another. At last reinforcements arrived, and the plan of battle arranged to capture by main force each individual swine, and carry him past the objective point. It was finally accomplished after a heated race which involved considerable squealing and swearing. The pigs then laid down to rest, and the men went into the hotel we presume for the same purpose.

DINNER

I was then invited to dinner. Such a dinner is seldom seen on your side of the river. The quantity was sufficient for a company of freshly returned Andersonville prisoners. The variety included all possible and impossible eatables to be had. We had turnip tops, (this was early in April,) dandelions, lettuce in several forms, and we know not how many other vegetables. On expressing to the "gude-wife" my surprise at this profusion of vegetables she informed me that most of them were grown in the cellar, and that on that day, *Char Freitag*,—Good, Friday, it was necessary to have on the table three different kinds of vegetables, the eating of which saved the partaker from disease for the ensuing year. Mr. Kehries also showed me in his back yard Early Rose potatoes, the stalks of which were two feet high, and it was snowing at the time.

TRAMP.

[The balance of our correspondent's communication must go over for a week, because it came too late to insert it entire.

EDS. COL.]

BURIED ALIVE.

SEVEN MEN ENTOMBED IN A MINE.

The mines at No. 10 Slope near Wilkes-Barre caved in last week Tuesday while seven men were at work, cutting off all ways of escape. A large force of men at once began sinking a shaft from the surface, to strike the highest breast that had been worked, hoping thereby to release the entombed miners. They succeeded in penetrating to the breast about three o'clock on Thursday morning. After penetrating through four chambers they were compelled to retire as the mine was convulsed and working in a dangerous manner. They returned however, and a force of men kept at work constantly day and night to release the victims.

A brother of one of the men entered an old gangway with a naked lamp, causing an explosion of fire-damp, and setting fire to the coal. A steam fire engine from Wilkes-Barre was sent out and the flames extinguished.

The miners declare that the caving in began at eleven o'clock Monday night, and that although egress was possible up to four o'clock in the morning the night watchman gave no alarm. That he thought there was danger is shown by the fact that he removed the mules. There seems to have been in the mine a gross disregard of that clause of the mining law providing for two outlets to each mine in operation.

The attempt at rescue was kept up steadily, and as day followed day, without reaching the miners all hope began to fade of finding them alive. Still the work went on with the expectation only of finding seven dead bodies.

A MARVELOUS ESCAPE.

The exciting work of trying to liberate the men buried in the Sugar Notch mine, which has been in progress for four days resulted successfully, the men having been rescued in safety on Monday. The men were found in good condition, having suffered comparatively little by their long entombment. The imprisoned men had built a fire and sustained themselves on the meat of mules caught with them in the fall. A stream of water running through the mine quenched their thirst.

HOW THEY WERE SAVED.

One hundred men were on duty working for the rescue of the buried miners, some cutting through the coal, others putting in the props.

A very large number of women and children watched the proceedings with keen interest. The friends of the buried men scarcely left the spot, except for necessary food and rest. The coal and iron police were on duty and kept the crowd back from prohibited places. As early as eight o'clock on Monday night the joyful news was given that the drill had pierced the fifty feet of coal and had been pushed through three feet further. When the drill was withdrawn there was a strong current of gas and air. P. Conway, the fire boss, instantly ordered the extinguishedment of the light until the gas had passed away, and no explosion occurred. The hole was at once plugged. The air was subsequently found to be quite pure. At ten o'clock only six feet of coal remained to be taken out. The men were overcome with delight, as the piercing of the pillar was hardly expected so soon. The use of powder was abandoned and the men applied themselves with picks.

THE WORKING PARTIES.

As fast as the men became tired their places were taken by fresh and willing workers. Blasting was given up, not only on account of the danger of falling roof, but also that there might be no igniting of gas. When the announcement was made that the drill had gone through, some thoughtless, or malicious fellow yelled that the gas had taken fire. A woman near him instantly fainted, and there was much excitement until the truth became known. At 2 o'clock only four feet of coal remained to be cut through. The men who then went on duty continued at work until they broke through the remaining obstruction and were gladdened with the sight of the men beyond, all alive and eagerly waiting for their liberty. Their escape is considered simply miraculous. There has been great rejoicing since the rescue.

WHY WILL YOU

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Lung troubles when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. *Boschee's German Syrup* has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 7 cents. Try it and be convinced. aug 30, '78-tf

THE ONLY WAY.

The only way to cure catarrh is by the use of a cleansing and healing lotion, applied to the inflamed and diseased membrane. Snuffs and fumigators, while affording temporary relief, irritate the affected parts and excite a more extended inflamation. Besides, no outward applications alone can cure catarrh. The disease originates in a vitiated state of blood, and a thorough alterative course of treatment is necessary to remove it from the system. Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy has long been known as an efficient standard remedy for this disease, but, to insure a radical and permanent cure, it should be used in conjunction with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the best vegetable alterative yet discovered. The Discovery cleanses the vitiated blood, while the Catarrh Remedy allays the inflammation and heals the diseased tissues.

The April number of the British Quarterly Review has been promptly republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York.

The first article, "Christian Theology and the Modern Spirit," advocates a frank recognition and examination of the theological scepticism and unrest of our times; and suggests some of the hints in which the theology of the past will be affected by the critical and scientific spirit of the present day.

"The Ethics of Urban Leaseholds" shows the bad influence of leasehold tenure on metropolitan and urban buildings.

"Wycliffe and his Relation to the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century" gives a carefully written account of the life, opinion, and surrounding of that great reformer.

"Free Trade and Protection" is a timely article, in which a few of the arguments on both sides are briefly examined.

"The Normans at Palermo," a valuable historical article, by Edward A. Freeman.

"The Novels of George Meredith." From the seven complete novels of Mr. Meredith, two, "Emilia in England" and "Beauchamp's Career," have been selected for special notice and criticism. The last named receives warm commendation.

"The Zulu War." A contribution based on some practical knowledge of South Africa, towards the solution of the permanent settlement of the South African question.

"Contemporary Literature" gives, as usual a full account of the principal books published during the preceding quarter.

DEFICIENT ENERGY.

Kidney-Wort, by its gentle carthartic action on the bowels, creates a sort of energy enabling the system to throw off the obstructing course of kidney and liver disorders. For chronic and severe piles it is an admirable specific. Sold by Druggists.

Leadville, the new Eldorado in Colorado, is built exclusively of wood, and a prediction is current in the city that it will soon be burnt in order to let the carpenters and lumberers build it over again. Two attempts have already been made to burn it; a guest of the Grand Hotel, coming up from dinner, found some shavings in a blaze under his bed, and a lot of boxes and kindling in the rear of a restaurant were lighted, but extinguished by the cook, who happened to step out that way. Still new houses are daily run up as if by magic.

The Well-known Sportsman, Harry Hamilton, 132 West 31st street, N. Y., did not believe a ringbone could be cured until he used *Gibbs' Liniment Iodide Ammonia*, and now cures Spavins, Splints, and thoroughpins by its use.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet,

DR. GILES.

120 West Broadway, N. Y.

Trial size 25 cents

FROM PHILADELPHIA PAPER.

APRIL 5, 1879.

Fifty years ago and the queer old waterworks that "afforded water to ye city" occupied Penn Square. They were a long walk from the built-up city, but then objects of great curiosity for citizens and strangers. The Mint was soon after planted in Chestnut Street, opposite. The Boys' High School on Juniper street; later on, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company came along and tore down the Boys' High School and built their great freight station, covering the entire block at Thirteenth Street. Then the new Public Buildings dropped down on the old site of the water-works, and the four beautiful Penn Squares were demolished, the great Railroad Company had to pull up stakes and move away, as the freight trains could neither go through nor around the new City Hall. For two years the old sheds at Thirteenth street were closed, and the rats and cats held undisturbed possession. Then came the transformation, and huge towers grew, as it were, in a single night, on the corners and centres of the old depot, and where the drays used to enter the building the great door-ways suddenly became plate-glass show-windows.

In a trice, almost, a new structure appeared, and crowds of people wondered at the sign painted on the walls:

John Wanamaker—Grand Depot,
Men's and Boys' Goods,
General Dry Goods House.

It was a great innovation to organize such a store; no such store had ever existed in Philadelphia, never *could*, and some said "*never should exist.*" Unmindful of all the hub-bub, the Grand Depot settled down to its mission, and though but a child as yet in years has done wonders for the shoppers in Philadelphia. Thirty-one stores live in peace on one floor and one roof, sharing one rent and one expense. If a Dry Goods business could alone afford the rent of a large store building and its ground, then all the other business crowded in are done without expense for rent. If a small business savingly managed is a good thing, a larger business economically managed is a much better thing.

One great reason why the Grand Depot can sell so cheaply is because the Grand Depot has no expensive building or fixtures. Everything is of the simplest kind—cheap rent, cheap insurance; no upstairs, requiring no porters and steamb lifts, but all on first floor, where delighted people can wander about, and will out officious interference see every description of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing, and a thousand other things.

The prices fixed at the Grand Depot seem to fix lower prices throughout the city.

The determined stick-to-activeness of Mr. Wanamaker is fast improving every part of his huge enterprise. After the Electric Lights and Electric Bells we hardly know what to expect next.

The Lunch-Room for tired customers from out of town is not the least appreciated of all the many conveniences and advantages at the Grand Depot.

The saving of time to shoppers is no small thing. Many persons say that now that all kinds of goods are to be had under one roof, they can come to town in the morning and get back at night, where it is used to take them two full days, and wear out lots of patience and shoe-leather beside.

To see a stock of goods costing a million of dollars in these times (it would have cost two millions less than ten years ago) all spread out before the eye, ticketed the same price to everybody, sold subject to return of money if desired, is just the kind of a sight that most ladies' want to see.

What with the stock of goods, the reasonable prices, and the obliging way of doing business, we do not wonder at the constant activity of business at the Grand Depot. The street-cars that pass the doors from every part of the city let out crowds of customers and take in loads of bundles.

Candidates.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic County Convention to be held August 12th, 1879. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.]

FOR SHERIFF,

SAMUEL SMITH,
of Fishingcreek.

H. C. KELCHNER,
of Scott.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Now invite especial attention to the

DRESS GOODS STOCK,

As representing an assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FABRICS,

Never before shown in Philadelphia.

WE HAVE OVER
300 PIECES SUITING AT 18c.
Comprising
MOHAIRS, DIAGONALS, CASHMERES, NOVELTIES, BEIGES, ETC.

WE HAVE OVER
500 PIECES SUITINGS AT 20c.
Comprising
ARMURES, BEIGES, MOHAIR, BOURETTES, STRIPES, PLAIDS, ETC.

WE HAVE OVER
1000 PIECES SUITINGS AT 25c.
Comprising
MOMIE CLOTHS, CASHMERES, SILK MIXED SUITINGS, ALL-WOOL CHECKS, PURE MOHAIR, SOFT-WOOL BEIGES, CAMEL'S HAIR, STRIPES, PLAIDS, ETC.

WE HAVE OVER
300 PCS. ALL-WOOL BEIGES at 25c.
BOTH TWILLED AND PLAIN.

WE HAVE OVER
300 PCS. FOREIGN FABRICS AT 37½c.
Comprising
NOVELTIES, MOMIE CLOTHS, CAMEL'S HAIR, MONO CLOTHS, PLAIDS, STRIPES, ETC.

WE HAVE OVER
300 PCS. FRENCH TEXTURES AT 50c.
Comprising
SILK MIXED, PEKINS, CHECKS, SATINS, CAMEL'S HAIR, POULES, ETC.

Single and double width.

At 62½, 75, 87½, $1.00,

And upwards, We have

THOUSANDS of PIECES,

Comprising
BEIGES (42, 36 and 46 inches wide), FRENCH CASHMERES, PARIS NOVELTIES, CASHMERE DES INDES, SHOODAS, FANCY HUNTINGS, PLAIDS, CHEVRONS, ETC.

WE ALSO HAVE
ONE THOUSAND PIECES
BLACK HERNANIES AND GRENADINES,
At prices from
20 cents to $2 50 per yard, and in assortment of styles quite extraordinary.

PLEASE NOTE: We employ no agents. Send direct to the house for samples of whatever you may need, and secure the advantages of our low prices.

Strawbridge & Clothier,
N. W. Cor. Eighth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

Notice!

In the face of everything, Wanamaker & Brown increased their great Clothing business last year at Oak Hall nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and for 1879 the new plans will make the house more popular and increase the business much more. Eighteen years in the people's service at the old corner of Sixth and Market has taught us how to do the business well.

Notice!

Whatever may be said, no house in the United States sells anything like so much Clothing at Retail as Oak Hall, and no house in Philadelphia sells more than a quarter as many goods as Mr. Wanamaker sells *in Clothing alone.* Doing this large business shows the people's regard for our goods, and enables us to buy cheaply and sell at small profits.

Notice!

New patterns have been made this year and new styles introduced through Mr. Robert C. Ogden (formerly partner of the famous firm of Devlin & Co., New York), who is now associated with Oak Hall, and will give his whole energies and valuable experience to improving the manufacture of our Boys' and Men's Clothing. We do not buy Clothing like the dealers, but make it expressly for our own sales. The Spring stock is splendid, and no other make of goods, so far, have as much merit, or are sold as cheaply.

Notice!

Impressions have been erroneously given to the effect that Mr. John Wanamaker, who founded Oak Hall, is not interested in the old store, and that it does not have his attention; on the contrary, his ownership of it remains unchanged, and he has lost none of his love for it. Every day finds him supervising all its departments. Mr. William H. Wanamaker spends his entire time on the Oak Hall business.

A VISIT THIS SPRING PARTICULARLY INVITED.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL, 6th & Market Sts., Philad'a.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

May 2, '79-6m.

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.
The Hop Pain for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and nare dics. Send for circular.
All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N.Y.

May 2, '79-4t.

READY FOR SPRING 1879
GRAND DEPOT
PHILADA

TWO ACRES OF DRY GOODS.

In the heart of the city—convenient to all the Rail

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1879

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.56 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.57 P. M.	11.45 A. M

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.56 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

STAGE LINES.

CAMBRA AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave Cambra Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.30 a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 11.30 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND LAIRDSVILLE.—Leave Lairdsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail. The stage line terminates at Millville.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 10 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Benton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 2 p. m.

PUBLIC SALES.

Harry W. Sloan, Administrator of Mari Biggs will offer for sale valuable real estate in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, May 10, 1879. See advertisement in another column.

Court next Monday.

Kelly has gone to house-keeping.

James Hutchison of Forks, will soon emigrate to Kansas.

Hon. E. J. McHenry was in town last Monday.

Rev. D. J. Waller Jr. preached at the Lutheran church on Sunday last.

E. H. Little Esq., is putting an iron fence around his premises on Third Street.

The iron fence made by S. M. Hess is having a large sale in town and country.

John M. Barton will take charge of the hotel at Long Pond during the coming summer.

The first week of Court will be exclusively devoted to criminal cases, and routine business.

There will be a Gospel Temperance meeting at the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening next.

An opening has been made in the Court House fence on Whiteman's alley, to accomodate lawyers in the Eat building.

Under the new law for registering dogs so as to make them personal property, but one has been recorded—that of Henry Aldrich of Rupert. The costs are one dollar.

Mr. William Neal has greatly improved his premises by sodding the front yard in terraces, and placing an iron fence around the lot.

Peter Billmyer sprained his ankle last week by falling from his front steps to the pavement, and was confined to the house for several days.

The reason why the sun has been obscured for several days is not on account of the murkiness in the air, but because the folks are raising clouds of dust in shaking carpets.

During the coming two weeks of Court there will be an excellent opportunity for those in arrears to the COLUMBIAN to pay what they owe, and for those who are not subscribers to enter their names on our lists.

Hon. Thomas Chalfant, editor of the Danville *Intelligencer*, recently delivered an entertaining lecture on his travels in Europe last summer at the Danville Opera House, for the benefit of the poor.

Administrators and Executors who advertise their notices in the COLUMBIAN, and pay for them when ordered will be presented with a neatly bound Receipt book for the estate, without any charge. tf.

The firm of J. Schuyler & Son has dissolved, the senior partner retiring and a co-partnership has been formed between Rollins and Holmes, and James R. Schuyler, the consolidation to go into effect at once. The stock of Rollins & Holmes will be removed to the Schuyler Hardware store and the business of the new firm will be conducted there. We wish this enterprise abundant success.

The Bloomsburg correspondent of the *Berwick Independent* gives the following list of Bloom candidates for sheriff: Samuel H. Jacoby, C. A. Knorr, C. K. Hughes, Milton Cox, and J. L. Girton.

Mr. Girton requests us to state that he is not a candidate and does not expect to be. The above so far as he is concerned is entirely unfounded.

HIGH-PRICED BUTTER.

Quality being equal, the highest price butter is that which is colored best. The Perfected Butter Color of Wells Richardson & Co, Vt., is the favorite coloring used by diarymen of reputation. It imparts a golden yellow, like that of pasture-fed Jersey cows. Druggists keep it.

The stock holders of the Bloomsburg State Normal School will meet at the office of F. P. Billmyer Esq., on Monday, May 5th at 2.30 p. m, to elect four persons as Trustees to serve for three years, and to nominate four persons from whom the Superintendent of Public Instruction will appoint two persons to serve as trustees for the same period.

We have received a copy of the *Colorado Tourist*, one of the finest publications of the kind ever issued. It is profusely illustrated with cuts of western scenery and is well worth the price asked for it. Copies can be had of R. J. Shapley, 331 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa. by sending 2 2-cent stamps.

Chew JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.

DIED, April 12th, 1879, in Montour township at the late residence of W. G. Quick, Susan McBride aged 67 years 5 months and 5 days, after a lingering illness of nearly eight months. The deceased was a sister of Mrs. Quick, and was one of a family of ten children of whom there are but two living, Mrs. Quick and Hugh D. McBride of Hemlock township. She was a member of the M. E. Church for a period of thirty years, with which she was united at the time of her death.

EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS.

Half the medicine taken by the sick, is simply sent on exploring expeditions. Kidney-Wort has a specific and understood effect in curing bad diseases or kidney or liver trouble, with constipation. It is a noble remedy for the piles. Druggists keep it.

The *Republican* advertises itself as "the newsiest and most readable weekly in the county." By reference to the issue of this week, twenty-one clipped and one original article will be found on the second page. On the third page there is about three inches more than a column of not very interesting local news, and the balance of the page is written with scissors. This is a very fair sample of its issues. We invite a careful comparison of the *Republican* with the COLUMBIAN.

DEATH OF JOHN R. MOYER.

John R. Moyer one of our oldest and most respected citizens died at his home on Tuesday evening at about 8½ o'clock. He had been failing in health for some time, not suffering from any disease, but breaking down, a general wearing out, by old age. For several days before his death his mind wandered, and he was under the impression that he was away from home. His great desire was to get back to Bloomsburg. He had been confined to his bed several days and from 7 o'clock on Sunday morning until his death he slept quietly, not moving or speaking, and thus passed away.

Mr. Moyer was born in Philadelphia September 18th, 1799, and moved to Catawissa with his parents, when 2 years old.

While still a young man he moved to this town and engaged in the business of shoemaking, a trade which he went to at the age of 11. He learned his trade in Catawissa, and immediately after the expiration of his apprenticeship he in company with George Hughes of Catawissa, Jacob Eyerly and several others, walked to Canada, where he remained about 6 months, and then returned in the same way.

The little shanty in which he had his shop nearly sixty years ago still stands at the rear end of Moyer Brothers, down town drug store. In 1825 he was married to Miss Minerva Barkley, daughter of Hdings Barkley, Esq., and from this union came a family of children, among whom are some of our most successful business men, the firm of Moyer Brothers.

Mr. Moyer gradually enlarged his business, having a grocery and clothing store in connection with his shoe shop, and afterwards when he was appointed post master by President Tyler, about 1841, he gave up the shoe business. Subsequently he purchased from William McKelvy his stock of drugs and from that time his business grew, and he built up the brick store and dwelling now occupied by his family. In 1868 his sons assumed entire control of the drug business and their father retired from active life. He was always an energetic and public spirited citizen.

He leaves a widow and six children, of which five sons, members and employees of the drug firm, reside in Bloomsburg, and a daughter, wife of John G. Quick of Rupert. Mrs. A. Sheldon, another daughter, died last fall.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon at two o'clock from the residence.

The old land marks are gradually passing away, and new generations fill their places.

Mr. E. C. Jones and Mr. Mason while driving a vicious horse at Sand's Factory met with a serious accident. The horse became frightened at some noise and commenced kicking. The two men jumped from the wagon to escape from being kicked by the horse. Mr. Jones taking a bad jump broke his leg. He was found by Dr Gardner and brought home when after some time his leg was set. The horse belonged to Mr. Fred. Schwinn. It was wise for the men to get out of the buggy as this horse has been the cause of several accidents, and it is well known when he once commences to kick nothing can be done until he gets away from the wagon. Such a horse should not be permitted to be driven.

An article in the *Republican* of last week gives a false impression as to our claim for campaign printing. It says that among other charges there was $120 for publishing the Democratic platform. We had no charges for any such thing. A list of articles, announcements of meetings, calls by the chairman of the standing committee and columns of other matter that was printed directly in the interest of the candidates, and which benefited no one else, was submitted to show that other services beside the mere printing of tickets, were rendered, and our regular advertising rates were placed to these to show that if we had done the same work for an individual it would have amounted to over $100 more than the total assessment. The Democratic platform was printed in the COLUMBIAN in the issue of May 31st 1878, immediately after the State convention. After our county convention in August, it was reset and printed in the column of candidates &c., for three months, as a political advertisement. If this item were left out entirely it would still leave an amount larger at regular rates, than the assessment.

ORANGEVILLE ITEMS.

Mr. George Fleckenstine commenced a new house to-day; or at least he made a stone-boat on which to draw stone for the foundation of a house which he expects to finish in a year.

We understand that D. K. Sloan has purchased the land of John Neyhard, lying south of the Rohrsburg road, beyond the iron bridge.

Mr. Sloan is becoming quite an extensive land owner.

A Ricketts Esq., of Wilkesbarre passed the Sabbath in town.

Rev. Mr. Clees of the Meshodist church began a protracted meeting on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Brittain and Mrs. Ammerman have each a very fine assortment of millinery goods.

The beautiful showers and fine weather of late, has started the vegetation finely.

In hopes of something turning up. I am yours truly,

WILKINS MICAWBER.

PARIS GREEN AND POTATOES.

The question so frequently asked, "is Paris Green as used on the potato plant calculated to make the matured potato injurious to the health when taken into the system," is one of such absorbing interest to both the producer and consumer of the esculent, that we publish for their benefit the result of some experiments made in this line by our townsmen, Dr. R. S. Simington. The Doctor had half a pound of Paris Green used on a hill of potatoes last summer in order to test them. He had the potatoes—amounting to five pounds—boiled for sixteen hours with the skins on; the water yielded arsenic. He then subjected the inside of the potato to twenty hours boiling and applied to the water the usual liquid tests for arsenic, but indication of its presence were so faint and doubtful that he concluded to have Mr. John Grove apply the extremely delicate test known as the hydrogen test, which was carefully done; the indications of the presence of arsenic were decided, but in such small quantities that the Doctor has no hesitation in saying there is no danger in using the potato. He stated that he was prevented finishing up the experiment by reason of the loss of Mr. Grove's office and the potatoes with it by fire. Otherwise they could have determined the amount of arsenic in the whole lot. The conclusion the Doctor comes to in view of the experiments made, is to this effect; the infinitessimal amount as well as the fact that arsenic is nearly insoluble in cold water; also that it is liable to be washed deep into the ground by rains, and the elective power of plants and vegetables intended by the Creator for man's use which enables them to reject to a great extent the injurious ingredients contained in the soil—the power of the human system to tolerate or eliminate all poisons taken in moderate quantities - warrant the assertion that its use is entirely free from danger.

The Doctor finds that from analysis that Paris Green is an adulterated arsenite of copper. He says the word is not to be found in the dictionary, works on chemistry, Encyclopedia or U. S. Dispensatory.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

"LET THEM TALK."

The remarks of Mrs. Harrison, a handsome widow has sense in it: "Let them talk about where I get my new clothes; so long as I can get them for a trifle, Leamon's Dyes made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., I can always dress well.

The *Patriot* of a few days ago contained the following:

"The house was in rather a jocular mood yesterday afternoon, A representative from Columbia county attempted to make a speech, when some one rose to a point of order because he was not in his proper place. The point however was not pressed and the gentleman was about to proceed, when some one else insisted on the point of order being sustained and the speech had to be suspended until the gentleman gained his seat. He, however, had his revenge in a short time as amid shouts of laughter he called another gentleman to order who violated the rules of the house in the same way."

The sudden departure of J. W. Lilly, ticket agent at the L. & B. depot on the West side, is one of the principal topics of conversation. It is alleged that he embezzled about five hundred dollars of the company's money, and it is stated, on very good authority, that he was concerned in the affair for which Sharp left Pittston last year. Mr. Lilly is a very gentlemanly young man in appearance, and nobody would ever suspect him of having any disposition to possess himself unlawfully of other people's property. He was a member of the West Pittston M. E. Church, and stood very high in his own circle of friends. A successor has been appointed to fill his place. He may be able to refund the money in time, but we have not heard what the company has decided to do in the matter. Mr. Lilly sold coal for his employers, and departed without having squared his accounts, and perhaps he can arrange the affair in some satisfactory manner. At present his whereabouts are very uncertain.—*Pittston Gaz. Record of the Times.*

W. KRICKBAUM VS. THE COLUMBIAN.

The original intention of the editors of this paper was to refrain from any comments on this case. But since it has got before the public through the columns of other journals it is a duty which we owe to ourselves to state the facts.

The candidates of the Democratic party, for offices to be filled at the election in November 1878, were nominated on the 10th day of August by the County Convention. On the same week the names of all those nominated were placed in the columns of this paper, and also a list of the Standing Committee handed us by the Chairman of the committee; the Democratic platform at the suggestion of several candidates and other leading democrats was also inserted and directed to be allowed to stand until the election, although it had been published as political news in May preceeding. An editorial endorsing *all* the local candidates was published in the same issue, and from the 10th of August until the election in November there were printed weekly, calls for meetings through the county, vigilance committees, addresses of the chairman of the Standing Committee and many other things directly in the interest of the local candidates, matters in which the publishers of this paper had no personal interest whatever. All this work and printing was done in accordance with a custom that has prevailed in this and other counties for years, and with the expectation on the part of the editors that when it came time to print tickets, a sufficient amount would be paid by the successful candidates to pay in part for the labor and expense of the editors who had given their time, labor, and the use of their own individual personal property for the benefit of the candidates. The tickets were printed—15000 of them—a number fixed upon by consultation with candidates and others, and an assessment was made on the several candidates to pay for tickets, and general campaign printing, amounting altogether to $215.00 This was to cover the almost exclusive use of our paper in the interests of these gentlemen for three months, as well as the tickets. William Krickbaum, candidate for Prothonotary, was assessed $45.00 as his share, that being the sum paid by Prothonotaries for years back. Early in January he was informed of the amount of the bill and payment was requested, when his answer was that as soon as he could get in some fees, he would settle. No objection was made by him to the amount of the bill. Subsequently, in February, we believe, he was again asked for a settlement, when he claimed the bill was too large, and became somewhat excited. On the last day of March the subject was again broached by him in his office, when after a few words he became much excited, said he would never pay it, that it was robbery, and we might as well come into his house and steal his pocket-book as to attempt to collect money from him in that way. This intimation that we were not far short of thieves called out the remark that no further attempt to settle with him would be made, whereupon he dared us to sue him, and with considerable profanity said we dare not do it. We replied that we could accommodate him at once, and we did so. This is how the suit originated. A hearing was held on the 21st of April before Esq. Brower which resulted in a judgment for the full amount claimed, less a set off which we admitted. On the hearing we submitted a list of items to show what work and printing had been done. None of the general work of the campaign was included. Though we had filled page after page for three months, with matter advocating the principles of the party, and in support of the state ticket, we included in this list only such matter as was directly in the interest of the local candidates. At regular advertising rates for an individual this printing was worth about $360.00, yet the total assessment was only $215.00 to cover three months work and printing for candidates whose aggregate yearly receipts from their offices is now over $10 000. Not a man, with this single exception, disputed the bill, nor expressed himself at all dissatisfied, and we have Mr. Krickbaum's word for it that the reason why he has made this fight was because we did not use a few more columns in his defense when there were proceedings of *Quo Warranto* instituted against him long after the election. His defense at the hearing was that he had not ordered the printing done; and that he had paid the chairman of the Standing Committee $50 which he supposed was to cover all campaign expenses.

It has been customary for the chairman to make an assessment to cover such expenses as horse hire for speakers traveling through the county convention expenses, mass meetings, brass bands, and the like, but none of this fund goes to pay printing bills. It is somewhat remarkable that a man who has been a politician for fifteen years should suppose that $50.00 would pay all the campaign bills to which he would be asked to contribute, that would be made in helping him to an office worth $12,000 for the term of three years.

We have endeavored to give briefly the facts in this case from the beginning, because a statement giving an erroneous impression has been published by a cotemporary, and that statement is being printed and commented on throughout the state. There is a principle of law involved in this proceeding, in the decision of which every editor and every candidate for office is interested. The editor is interested in knowing just how much he must do for the candidates of his party, without pay; the candidate is interested in finding out just how much work he can get out of the newspaper for nothing, or whether he must pay for services done with his knowledge and consent when he accepts the benefit of them.

The following is the section of our Town law relating to cleaning of streets and grounds.

"Every borough within this Commonwealth shall have power to prohibit and remove any obstruction in the highways of the borough, and any nuisance, or offensive matter whether in the highways, or in private or public grounds, and to require the removal of the same by the owner or occupier of such grounds, in default of which the corporation may cause the same to be done, and collect the cost thereof with twenty per centum thereon, in the manner provided herein for the cost of pavements made by the corporation."

On last Wednesday night the roof of Owen Eyerly's house in South Town was discovered to be on fire. The flames were extinguished before any considerable damage was done. The fire originated from a defective flue.

THE NELSON MEMORIAL.

Wyoming Seminary,
Kingston, Pa., April 10, 1879.

To the former students of Wyoming Seminary

Soon after the death of Dr. Nelson the citizens of Wilkes-Barre and vincinity, who had some time been his pupils, held a meeting to take into consideration the best method of perpetuating the memory of him whom they so much loved. At this meeting a committee was appointed to take the whole matter into consideration and decide upon a suitable memmorial. Among all the plans proposed the erection of a statue of Dr. Nelson upon the Seminary grounds met with an unanimous approval. To attend to the business contingent on so important an undertaking the following Executive Committee was appointed: Gov. M. Hoyt, President; Col. Stanley Woodward, Vice President; D. Copeland, Secretary; Judge Winthrop W. Ketcham, Hon. H. W. Palmer, Hon. H. B. Payne, Hon Geo. Coray, A. F. Levi, Esq., and Thos. H. Dale, Esq. Payne Pettebone, Esq., was chosen Treasurer of the Memorial Fund.

This committee now present this important matter to the attention of the former students of the Seminary, and ask their earnest and prompt co-operation. The statue is to be of marble or bronze, and will cost about $6000. It is proposed to ask every old student whose post-office address can be learned to contribute something toward this amount. There is, perhaps, no one one who cannot give a dollar, and most can give much more than this. As but a small proportion of all the former students can be reached it will be necessary for those who receive this circular to contribute liberally. A card photograph of Dr. Nelson will be sent to each person contributing from one dollar to five dollars, and one of cabinet size to all who contribute five dollars or more. These photographs will have on the back a certificate stating the amount paid. The committee hope that every one will promptly send his contribution, as it is very desirable that this enterprise be speedily accomplished. All money should be sent to Payne Pettebone, Esq., Wyoming, Pa.

To aid this matter further, every student is *especially requested to send to Rev. D. Copeland, Kingston, Pa., the names and P. O. address of all the students up to* 1872 whose residence he may know. If this request is faithfully complied with we shall be able to reach a large number of additional students.

In case persons to whom this circular is sent have changed their residence *their friends are requested to forward it to them.*

The committee also announce that in connection with the approaching Anniversary Exercises of the Wyoming Seminary there will be a Grand Re-union of the former students in honor of the memory of Dr. Nelson, at which all are urged to be present. The meeting will take place on the afternoon and evening of June 18th, 1878. Let there be a grand rally.

HENRY M. HOYT.
WINTHROP W. KETCHAM,
H. W. PALMER.
STANLEY WOODWARD,
D. COPELAND,
H. B. PAYNE,
GEO. CORAY,
A. R. LEVI,
THOS. H. DALE.
Executive Committee.

Business Notices

All Wool Twilled Cloth for Dolmans 1¼ yards wide for $1 a yard at Clark & Son's

Finest stock of Wall Paper ever in Bloomsburg at Clark's Book Store.

13 Pieces of black Silk fringe at Lutz & Sloan's, Price 20cents to $1.25 a yard.

Call and see our new line of Dress goods, Silks for trimming etc., at Clark & Son's

Sewing Machine needle and scissors combined, 5 cents apiece, at D. A. Creasy's.

A large assortment of black Silk at Lutz & Sloan's. Good quality of Gross Grain for 75 cents a yard.

We open this day a large line of Fancy Ribbons, Gloves, Corsets, Hosiery etc., at Clark & Son's.

A large assortment of new Mackerel just received in quarters, halves, and barrels. Also White Fish and Haddock, which I will sell cheap for cash, grain, meat or produce at Light Street by Silas Young.

New Dress Goods at Marr's very cheap.

Lutz & Sloan just received six more pieces of Colored trimming Silk making, now about 40 different Shades in their stock.

More new Fancy goods at Clark & Son's

Go to Marr for nice Shoes and Slippers.

All wool cloth 1¼ yds, wide for ladies' Dolmans at Lutz & Sloan's for $1.00 a yard.

Marr wants Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Corn and oats for his cheap goods.

Ladies in want of Dress goods will be fully repaid by calling at Clark & Son's

Butterick & Co's. May Catalogue at Marr's. Send for one.

4000 yards calico, 5 cents 6 cents and 7 cents at I. W. Hartman's.

McKlaneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Silk fringes, Parasols etc., at Clark & Son's.

Don't forget when you come to Court next week to call and see I. W. Hartman's new 6 cent muslin, the best in the county for the price.

Large assortment of new designs in Wall Paper at Clark's Book Store.

More new dress goods in this week at Lutz & Sloan's.

I. W. Hartman's 5 cent counter is a novelty in price and style.

Buntings, Lawns and White goods very low at Clark & Son's.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.
Having obtained the agency of this
CELEBRATED SOAP
for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others.*
Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. B. H. Stodner.

I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one Trial,*
so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.
J. H. MAIZE,
july 12, '78-1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

Look at I. W. Hartman's new Cassimeres for Pants and Coats.

Shawls and Skirts at Clark & Son's

Use Knapp's Curtain Fixtures, warranted for two years, for sale at Clark's Book Store.

Admission free at McKinney's.

All the popular colors of Oil Window Shades at Clark's Book Store.

You will be surprised to see how valuable are most of the articles sold on I. W. Hartman's counter.

E. Butterick & Co's. Patterns for May at Marr's.

The latest styles of shawls and skirts at Lutz & Sloan's.

Spring Styles—Spring Goods—Spring Styles. Call and see
The New Goods. The New Styles at the New Price.
Cheaper than ever.
Must be seen to be believed, better goods at lower prices
at D. Lowenberg's.

Spool Cotton 1 cent a spool, 10 cents a dozen at D. A. Creasy's.

George A. Clark keeps the best plain Window Shades, the best Cord Fixtures, the best Spring Fixtures.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

3 pound Borax Soft Soap in tin bucket at D. A. Creasy's.

Beautiful Silk Hats—New Soft Hats,
Wool Hats, Fur Hats,
For Men—for Boys—and Children
At the Popular store of
D. Lowenberg.

A Sugar 10 cents pound at D. A. Creasy's

Now is the time to paper. Get your paper at Clark's.

Farmers attention! S. M. Hess, Bloomsburg, Pa., now offers cheap for cash or grain all kinds of farming implements.

Spring Overcoats—Spring Overcoats,
Cheap, Durable, Neat and New
Just received at
D. Lowenbergs.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

Best Syrup 48 cts. a gallon at D. A. Creasy's,

Latest Patterns in Wall Paper at Clark's Book Store.

A fine selection of Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains, both American and imported by the best makers at L. Bernhard's Jewelry Store.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

For the cheapest and finest patterns of Iron Fence go to S. M. Hess, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Want 200 Tons of good Rock Oak Bark. Good Butter 20 cents per pound, good Potatoes 75 cents per bushel and the highest market prices paid for Side, Shoulder and Ham at Light Street by Silas Young. 2w

Full Line of Notions and White Goods this week at D. A. Creasy's

Marriages.

TIPPY—FISHER.—At the home of the bride's brother-in law, Mr. Ira. Filson, Bloomsburg April 24th, 1879, by Rev. D. J. Waller, Jr., Basil Tipply of Dayton O., and Mollie B. Fisher of Kishacoquillas, Pa.

SWAYZE—FENSTENMACHER.—On the 24th inst., by Rev. J. Guldin at the residence of Thos. Seaborne near Numedia, Pa. Mr. Jacob C. Swayze to Miss Ida J. Fenstenmacher, both of Franklin township, Columbia county Pennsylvania.

Deaths.

LEMMON.—In Fishingcreek township, on the 26th inst., Bertha E. Lemmon aged 6 weeks and 2 days.

HENRIE.—In Fishingcreek township, on the 26th inst., Willie S. Henrie, aged 9 months and 2 days.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, nightsweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, cronious appetite, with dyspeptic system, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes with temporary suffusion and loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that, use E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Get the genuine. Sold in $1 bottles. Take only E. F. Kunkel's.

Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a tonic medicine. It costs but little and purifies the blood, and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth St., below Vine, Philadelphia Pa. Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. A photograph of the proprietor on each wrapper, all others are counterfeit.

Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist sell you any but Kunkel's which is put up only as above represented. You can get six bottles for $5. All I ask is one simple trial.

Tape Worms Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Scat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth st. Advice free. No fee until head and all passes in one, and alive. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in this country for the removal of Worms, and his Worm syrup is pleasant and safe for children or grown persons. Send for circular or ask for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1.00 a bottle. Get it of your druggist. It never fails.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$1.00
Rye "	.55
Corn, new, "	.45
Oats, " "	.35
Flour per barrel	6.00
Shorts per cwt	2.00
Flaxseed	1.70
Butter	.18
Eggs	.10
Tallow	.07
Potatoes	.60
Dried Apples	.04
Hams	.13
Sides & Shoulders	.09
Lard per pound	.07
Hay per ton	8.00
Timothy Seed	2.50
Timothy Seed	2.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.00 per Ton
No. 5 "	$ 2.75 "
No. 6 "	$ 2.00 "
Blacksmith's lump on Wharf	$ 3.00 "
Stumpnose "	$4 50 "

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar st., New York.
nov. 22, '78-6m a&co

PILES! Dr. Faber's Celebrated Painless Remedy is the best ever known for Piles of every kind (Bleeding, Itching, Blind, Inward, &c.) and all diseases of the rectum, whether recent or long standing. It gives instant relief, and effects a radical and permanent Cure. It is prescribed by all physicians who are acquainted with it. Chronic cases readily yield to it. No surgical operation required. Thousands of cases of sufferings ONLY 50 cents for a LARGE PACKAGE. Send by mail on receipt of price. For sale by all Druggists. Dr. J. FABER & CO., 92 And st., N. Y.
nov. 22, '78-6m a&co

CARPETS Largest Stock in New York City. at one-half FORMER PRICES. 5,000 BRUSSELS CARPETS, 75c per yard. INGRAINS, from 50c. to 90c. MOQUETTES, WILTONS, AXMINSTER, VELVETS, BODY-BRUSSELS, and THREE-PLY CARPETS at equally low prices. OIL CLOTHS, all widths from 25c. per yard. LACE CURTAINS, $1.00 per pair, to the finest REAL LACE imported, at
SHEPPARD KNAPP'S
169 and 191 Sixth Avenue,
Corner 18th street, NEW YORK.
nov. 22, '78-6m a&co

PIMPLES.

I will mail Free the receipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove Tan, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and Blotches leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben Vandeth & Co., 30 Ann st., N. Y. a&co nov. 22, '78-6m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address E. A. WILSON, 191 Penn st., Williamsburg, N. Y. a&co nov. 22, '78-6m

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the town of Bloomsburg Columbia county, Pennsylvania, at one o'clock p. m., on

1 MONDAY, MAY 5th, 1879.

All that certain piece of land situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, Penna., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by land of John Aten, east by H. Schweppenheiser, south by land of Thomas Aten and on the west by land of Charles Klingamah, containing one hundred and ten acres, more or less, on which are erected a frame dwelling house, barn and out buildings.

2 ALSO,

One tract of land situate in said township of Mifflin, bounded on the north and east by land of Thomas Aten, on the south by land of Michael Grover's heirs, on the west by land of William Parr, containing twenty-four acres, more or less, on which are erected a frame house and out buildings.

3 ALSO,

One tract in said township of Mifflin, bounded on the north by land of I. K. Schweppenheiser and Samuel Snyder, on the east by Lawrence Waters, on the south by Abraham Schweppenheiser and on the west by John Aten, containing thirty four acres, more or less, on which are erected a frame house, barn, and out buildings.

4 ALSO,

One tract of land situate in said township of Mifflin, bounded on the north by land of Stephen Gearhart and others, on the east by land of I. K. Schweppenheiser, on the south by land of John Aten and on the west by land of Joseph Gearhart, containing one hundred acres, more or less, on which are erected a frame house, barn, and out buildings.

5 ALSO,

One lot of ground situate in the town of Mainville, Columbia county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: on the north by public road, on the east and south by land of J. E. Longenberger and on the west by a public road, on which is erected a two story brick store house.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of I. K. Schweppenheiser at the suit of Esther Gearhart against I. K. Schweppenheiser.

C. W. MILLER, Attorney. Venl. Ex.

6 ALSO,

All that tract of land situate in the township of Beaver, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit. Bounded on the north by lands of Eckroat and Benninger, on the east by lands of Wellington Case, on the west by lands of Jacob Heninger and on the south by public road, containing forty-nine acres more or less on which are erected a frame house, barn and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of the Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association against Samuel Fisher and to be sold as the property of Samuel Fisher.

LITTLE & MILLER, Attorneys. Pl. Fi. Fa.
Terms cash.

7 ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Fishingcreek township, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of J. D. Fullmer, on the east by land of John Hide, on the south by land of Elford Preston, and on the west by land of Philip Appleman, Sr., containing one hundred and twenty six acres more or less, on which are erected a plank house, barn and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Farver for use of J. D. Fullmer against George Cadwallader and to be sold as the property of George Cadwallader.

WIRT, Attorney. Fl. Fa.

8 ALSO,

All that certain real estate situate in Main township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by lands of John Gearhart, on the east by land of Joseph Geiger, on the west by land of —— and on the south by a public road, containing fifty-six acres more or less.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of the Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association against U. J. Campbell and M. V. B. Kostenbauder, and to be sold as the property of U. J. Campbell and M. V. B. Kostenbauder.

LITTLE & MILLER, Attorneys. Fl. Fa.

9 ALSO,

All that certain lot and parcel of ground situate in the township of Main aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone in the public road leading from Mainville to Espy in the line of land now or late of Isaac Yetter and running from thence by said line north seventy-four and a quarter degrees east twenty perches to a post, thence by land of John J. Gearhart north ten and a half degrees east twenty and a half perches to a post, thence by the same south seventy-four and a quarter degrees west twenty perches to a stone in the aforesaid public road, thence by said road south ten degrees west thirteen perches to a point in said road, thence by the same south fourteen and a quarter degrees west nine and three tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing two and a half acres strict measure, on which are erected a frame dwelling house and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of the Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association against M. V. B. Kostenbauder, and to be sold as the property of M. V. B. Kostenbauder.

LITTLE & MILLER, Attorneys.

10 ALSO,

All that certain farm situate in Scott township, Columbia county Pennsylvania, containing one hundred and thirty-seven acres more or less, a lot ning lands of Wm. Creveling on the north, on the east by land of George Keller, on the west by lands of Geo Kressler, and on the south by land of E. H. Ikelers, whereon is erected a two story dwelling house, bank barn and out buildings, nearly all cleared land.

11 ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township and county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Mellick on the north, lands of Reuben Culp on the south, lands of Mrs. J. W. Sankey on the west, and on the east by lands of Samuel Hutchison, containing ten acres more or less, all improved.

12 ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township and county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Mellick on the north, lands of Jacob Mellick on the east, the public road leading to Espytown on the south, and public road leading to Bloomsburg on the west, containing one acre more or less, whereon is erected a steam tannery with vats &c.

13 ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground, situate in the township and county aforesaid, fronting on the public road leading to Bloomsburg on the east, an alley on the south, another lot of said J. W. Sankey, on the west, and Mill street on the north, containing one acre more or less, whereon is erected a large two story frame dwelling house, an office, a large two story frame room and a double two story dwelling house, barn and stable and other buildings.

14 ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in the township and county aforesaid, fronting on Mill Street on the north, a lot Francis Frances on the east, an alley on the south, a public road on the west, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of I. S. Kuhn against J. W. Sankey, and to be sold as the property of J. W. Sankey.

MILLER, Attorney. Fl. Fa

15 ALSO,

All that

Miscellaneous.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

An attempt was made to assassinate the celebrated tragedian, Edwin Booth, at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, one night last week. The following particulars have been received:

"The play was *Richard II*, near the finish of the last act, when Booth sat in the glare of a calcum light, with all the other lights turned down, and was engaged in the soliloquy. He sat a little to the right of the stage with the prison on one side and the cottage on the other.

The attending assassin sat nearly on a level with him in the first balcony, and some thirty feet distant, with the pistol concealed in his sleeve, and in his left hand holding a copy of the play, which he had evidently been following, with the dire purpose or firing at the right time. When the first shot rang out there was a dead silence. Booth did not stir, but as a second shot came whizzing down and plowed its way through a piece of board in the cottage an inch in thickness, Booth quietly rose and went towards the wing. A rush was immediately made for Gray, and as there seemed to be some doubt which was the man Booth again stepped out, pointed directly to him, and saw him taken into custody. All this time there was a wild uproar in the house, and shouts of 'Throw him over,' 'Hang him,' 'Pitch him out of the window,' and the like were audible. He was, however, speedily hustled off to the station and locked up. On his person was found the following incoherent letter, which clearly indicates his premeditated purpose:

CHICAGO, April 22, 1879.—*Dear Katie:* Forgive these brief but horrible lines. I left St. Louis Monday evening. The firm I was with would not increase my salary so I made up my mind to return to Keokuk but being a lover of fine acting I came to Cnicago to see Booth. But I was sadly mistaken. It would take Booth one year of constant acting to compete with Lawrence Barrett's Richelieu.

'To-night he plays Richard I. Katie, if I go to-night he will kill me and I him. In all Shakespeare's (sic) I find but one man to compare with Booth and that is Iago. My judgment ought to foretell me that since I call Booth Iago he could no more play Richelieu than the devil could be an angel.

'I don't *no* what to do. Every line I write I prance the *flour has* though I was playing Hamlet. I'm sorry I came here for I think the hangman has a rope for me. Remember me to your mother and sister.

'Yours truly, 'MARK GRAY'

Reading this note, the impression would remain that the writer was an incoherent lunatic, but conversing with him as he sat coolly in prison and talked collectedly about his deed, the almost irresistible conclusion drawn from his manner is that he is perfectly sane with full knowledge and a well considered purpose.

His story is that he belongs in Keokuk, but has been traveling for a St. Louis dry goods house; that about three years ago Booth wronged a friend of his (whether lady or gentleman he does not state), and that becoming cognizant of the wrong about two and one half years ago, he determined to avenge it. He has only met Booth once since that time, and that was in the streets of St. Louis, and was not prepared.

He says he fired directly at the tragedian and wonders greatly that he missed him. He regrets his failure even more than he wonders at it. He says he has accomplices back of him, and that Booth will yet suffer. He came here for the express purpose of killing Booth.

Mr. Booth said that he never heard of this man. He was not aware that he had been fired at during the excitement, and went behind the scene to quiet his wife, who feared he had been injured.

The opinion generally expressed by the attaches of the theatre and by others who saw him is that Gray is crazy. He fired two shots, snapped his pistol again, and was cocking it for a fourth trial when he was seized.

HOW THE TIMBER IS USED UP.

We have about 90,000 miles of railroad; the annual consumption for ties or sleepers alone is 40,000,000, for thirty year's growth of 7,000 acres. To fence these roads would require at least 130,000 miles of fence. We have 75,000 miles of wire, which requires in its putting up 800,000 trees, while the annual repairs must take 300,000 more. The insignificant lucifer match consumes annually in its manufacture 300,000 cubic feet of the finest pine. The bricks that are annually baked require 200,000 cords of wood, which would sweep the timber clean from 50,000 acres. Shoe-pegs are quite as important an article as matches or bricks, and to make the required annual supply consumes one hundred thousand cords of timber, while the manufacture of lasts and boot trees takes five hundred thousand cords of maple beech, and birch, and about the same is required for plane stock and the handles of tools. The packing boxes made in the United States in 1874 amounted to $12,000,000, while the timber manufactured into agricultural implements, wagons, etc., is more than $100,00. The farm and rural fences of the country consume an immense amount of lumber and timber annually, but as we grow older as a nation this consumption may, probably will be reduced by the more general use of live fences or hedges. Our consumption of timber is not only daily on the increase, but our daily exportation of lumber is also increasing. Our staves go by the million to France annually, walnut, oak, maple and pine, to England, and spars and decking timber to China and Japan.—*Lumberman's Gazette.*

THE REGULAR FARE.—One pleasant day, Captain S. stood upon the deck of his steamer, telling the last bell previous to her departure, when he was accosted by a serious-looking individual, in the following terms: 'Are you Captain S.?' 'I am, sir,' said the captain, with a turn of the head and a quizzical glance. 'What is the regular fare to Louisville?' 'Two dollars and a half.' 'Well, captain, I am a Methodist preacher. What will you charge me?' Apparently in a deep study for a moment, the captain seemed to take the measure of our clerical friend, and replied in his peculiar, decided tode, 'Well, I guess we sha'n't charge you a cent more than any body else!'

Women are still numerous among the pedestrians. In a St. Louis match Anna Berger walked 100 miles in twenty-four hours. One of the women in a Westfield (Mass.) contest seized her competitor by the hair, and the struggle became one of hands instead of feet. Mrs. Anderson's latest attempt is to walk a mile and a half every hour for twenty-two days in Cincinnati. Six day's walks by women are advertised in several Western cities. May Fanning fainted on the track in Milwaukee, and lay two days in a stupor. Two girls of 14 are taken from place to place in New England to exhibit their remarkable speed in ten-mile races.

MURDER FOR INSURANCE MONEY.

The trial which closed at Lebanon, Pa., last week Thursday with the conviction of six men of murder in the first degree for the killing of Joseph Raber is one of the most notable in our criminal annals. It has attracted so much attention that we give the facts of the case.

Joseph Raber was an old man, who had lived the rude life of his neighborhood in Indiantown Gap, a wild region among the mountains of the Blue Ridge, in the northern part of Lebanon county. He had no family, and nobody had any apparent reason for feeling much interest in his life or death. He was the last man in the world to indulge in any such new-fangled notion as life insurance himself, and the last man also in whom anybody else could be conceived to feel enough interest to get his life insured. Nevertheless, the time finally came when a life insurance agent was induced to visit that unpromising region to issue policies aggregating some $9,000 on old Joseph Raber. He did not send for the agent, and would not have had the money to pay the premiums if he had, but some neighbors who had a little more cash settled the bills. There was no evidence that Raber was in their debt or that they had any honest motive for insuring his life, but the old man was probably too ignorant to suspect that there was anything wrong. Time went on till the second payment of premiums was nearly due, when, on the 7th of last December, Raber was found drowned in a creek. The circumstances were so suspicious that investigation was made, which resulted in the arrest of six men on the charge of having conspired to kill the old man for the sake of his insurance money.

The trial occupied a full week, and the verdict can be no surprise to any one who has attentively followed it. Two men were charged with having done the actual killing, which the other four had abetted—an old man named Drews and a young man named Stichler. The daughter of the old man and her husband were the weightiest witnesses. They testified that they had heard the murder planned, that they saw Drews and Stichler start out with the old man from Drews' house on the fatal mission, and that from the garret window they saw the murderers push their victim from the plank across the creek into the water. The daughter and her husband testified, also, how Drews and Stichler returned with their clothes wet and told what a hard time they had in keeping the old man under the shallow water till he had ceased to breathe. There was plenty of other testimony to the existence of the conspiracy, the arrangement by which the two men who did the drowning were to be paid for their work, and the agreement among the six conspirators that any one who should betray the plot should suffer death at the hands of the rest. The defense was weak almost to the point of worthlessness, and a clearer case of conspiracy for murder was seldom made out in court. At the same time, such are the vagaries of juries, that nobody would have been much surprised if there had been a disagreement or, at least, a failure to convict all the defendants, but it required only five hours to unite the twelve in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree as to all six.

A motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment was made and twenty days were given in which to file reasons.

THE RIOT BILL IN A NEW FORM.—The Pittsburg four million steal bill having received a fatal backset, last week, Mr. Nicholson, of Jefferson county, has introduced in the House a compromise measure as a substitute. Its leading features are that Galusha A. Grow, Daniel Agnew and Auditor General Schell (Republican, Greenbacker and Democrat), shall constitute a commission to inquire into the claims, and after ascertaining the full amount of the same, shall carry the largest one before the supreme court in a test case. That no money shall be paid from that treasury under the act until a favorable decision shall be given by the supreme court. Two million five hundred and twenty thousand dollars is the sum named to be appropriated, of which two millions are to go to the Pennsylvania railroad, $500,000 to losers of goods in transit, and $20,000 for the expenses of the commission. The Allegheny people, in their desperation, it is said, will accept this bill and abandon their own.—*Ex.*

A LOOSING JOKE

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill-health and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.

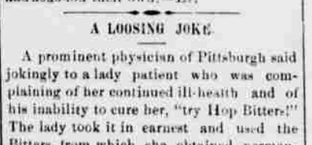
Mr. Gibson, proprietor of the Gibson House, Cincinnati, wooed Miss Bunce, but his parents objected to the match, and he, although 45 years old, conformed to their wishes. Miss Bunce held him to his engagement, however, until he had bought her release for $50,000 in notes of $10,000 each. Afterward he renewed his courtship, and she gave him back the notes, whereupon he cut her acquaintance. This is the story as told by Miss Bunce in her suit for damages.

ADVERTISING CHEATS.

It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE



is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases, such as Loss of memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and

many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per pack age, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10, Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Bloomsburg by C. A. Klein, and by all Druggists everywhere.
Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg.
sept. 6, '78-1f

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that C. B. Jackson, Committee of Stephen Thomas, a lunatic, has filed his second and final account in the office of the Prothonotary of Columbia county, which will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county on the 6th day of May next and will be confirmed after four days unless exceptions be filed within that time.

WM. KRICKBAUM,
Prothonotary's Office, Prothy.
Bloomsburg, April 2, '79-4c

$20 MADE IN A SINGLE DAY. Jan. 30th by an agent. Send 1 cent stamp for particular, Rev. S. T. BUCK, Milton, Pennsylvania. jw&co apr.4-1w

GILES'
LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA.

Cures all Pain in Man and Beast

TESTIMONIALS:

PROLAPSUS UTERI (falling of the ...ab). A Wonderful Cure.—Nine years my wife suffered with this terrible complaint. She was attended by doctor after doctor, went to the different hospitals where females are treated; tried them all; wore bandages and pessaries with only temporary relief. Her life was miserable. We applied Dr. Giles' Liniment, her relief was immediate. She is now well.

H. MCDONOUGH,
40 West 13th street, New York.

I had twelve strokes of Paralysis. My leg, arm and tongue were useless; was obliged to use a catheter every day. Doctor Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia has cured me. Will answer any inquiries so that all afflicted may know of it.

JOHN AFRAY, North Branford, Conn.

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, April 22, '76.
W. M. Giles, Esq., Dear Sir—I used your Iodide of Ammonia Liniment on Flora Temple's fifth pastern joint. She had been quite lame; the effect was wonderful; she walks now quite well. Very respectfully yours,

A. WELCH.

P. S.—I am now using it on Littleton's right fore leg.

A large shoe boil on a valuable young horse was removed by Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
Carpets, 178 sixth ave., New York.

ASTHMA—The fortunes and agonies I endured for six years, none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.

THOS. BRANIGAN,
127 west 27th street, New York.

I was in a dreadful condition. Joints swollen, pain intense. Injections of morphine into my veins failed to relieve me. Giles' Iodide of Ammonia took away the deposits from my joints. I want every one who suffers to know what will cure them.

FRANCIS LARMANY,
South Hyde Park, Lamoille co., Vt.

Another Sufferer cured.—Discharged from the Massachusetts General Hospital as incurable, with inflammatory rheumatism in my shoulders, fingers and feet; suffered fearfully for three years, tried everything; lost all hope. Dr. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia effected a complete cure.

ELLEN SMITH,
No. 79 Prane street, Fall River, Mass.

Sprains, splints, bruises, Lameness in horses, Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia is a perfect specific. No person who owns a horse should be without it.

M. ROGERS,
569 seventh avenue New York.

In my family, and for the stock, I have used Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It is unsurpassed, and I am surprised at the many different maladies in which it is applicable. It gives the utmost satisfaction.

JOHN J. CARTER,
Superintendent Eastern Pennsylvania Experimental Farm.

50 c. and $1: and in Quarts at $2.50, in which there is a great saving.
Trial size 25 cents.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
N. J. HENDERSHOTT, Agt. for Bloomsburg.
may 31, '78-1

ANTI-FAT

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is the great remedy for Corpulency. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts on the food in the stomach, putting its conversion into fat. Taken according to directions, **it will reduce a fat person from 2 to 5 pounds a week.** In placing this remedy before the public as a positive cure for obesity, we do so knowing its ability to cure, as attested by hundreds of testimonials of which the following from a lady in Columbus, Ohio, is a sample: "Gentlemen—Your Anti-Fat was duly received. I took it according to directions and it reduced me five pounds. I was so elated over the result that I immediately sent to ACKERMAN'S drug-store for the second bottle." Another, a physician, writing for a patient from Providence, R. I., says, "Four bottles have reduced her weight from 199 pounds to 192 pounds, and there is a general improvement in health." A gentleman writing from Boston, says: "Without special change of attention to diet, two bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me four and one-quarter pounds." The well-known Whitestone Druggists, SMITH, DOOLITTLE & SMITH, of Boston, Mass., write as follows: "Allan's Anti-Fat has reduced a lady in our city seven pounds in two weeks." A gentleman in St. Louis writes: "Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me twelve pounds in three weeks, and altogether I have lost twenty-five pounds since commencing its use." Messrs. POWELL & PLIMPTON, Wholesale Druggists, of Buffalo, N. Y., write: "TO THE PROPRIETORS OF ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT: Gentlemen.—The following report is from the lady who used Allan's Anti-Fat. 'It (the Anti-Fat) had the desired effect, reducing the fat from two to five pounds a week until I had lost twenty-five pounds. I hope never to regain what I have lost.' Anti-Fat is an unexcelled blood-purifier. It promotes digestion, curing dyspepsia, and is also a potent remedy for rheumatism. Sold by druggists. Pamphlet on Obesity sent on receipt of stamp.
BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., PROP'RS, Buffalo, N.Y.

WOMAN

By an immense practice at the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, having treated many thousand cases of those diseases peculiar to woman, I have been enabled to perfect a most potent and positive remedy for those diseases.

To designate this natural specific, I have named it

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon personal observation. I have, while writing, sought positive results in the special diseases incident to the organism of woman, singled it out as **the climax or crowning gem of my medical career.** On its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, act kindly, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician; and so confident am I that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid lady who uses it for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under a **POSITIVE GUARANTEE.** For conditions, see pamphlet wrapping bottle.)

The following are among those diseases in which my **Favorite Prescription** has worked cures, as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicine: Leucorrhœa, Excessive Flowing, Painful Monthly Periods, Suppressions when from unnatural causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Prolapsus, or Falling of the Uterus, Anteversion and Retroversion, Bearing-down Sensations, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, Threatened Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Impotency, Barrenness, or Sterility, and Female Weakness. I do not exist this medicine as a "cure-all," but it admirably fulfills **a single class of purpose,** being a most perfect remedy in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of woman. It will not disappoint, nor will it do harm, in any state or condition.

Those who desire further information on these subjects can obtain it in THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a book of over 900 pages, sent post-paid, on receipt of $1.50. It treats minutely of those diseases peculiar to Females, and gives much valuable advice in regard to the management of those affections.

Favorite Prescription sold by Druggists.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
aug. 30, '78

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of

Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,

PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.

First-class work always on hand.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Prices reduced to suit the times.
Jan. 5, 1877-tf.

A FREE GIFT!

Of a copy of my MEDICAL COMMON SENSE BOOK to any Person suffering with CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, Loss of Voice, or SORE THROAT. Send name and post office address with two 3 cent postage stamps and state your sickness. The book is elegantly illustrated. (144 pp. 12 mo. 1879). The information it contains, in the providence of God, has saved many lives. The author has been treating diseases of the Nose, Throat and Lungs, as a special practice in Cincinnati since 1857. Address N. B. WOLFE, CINCINNATI, Ohio.
April 4, '79-1m jw&co

EVERY DIRECTOR, TEACHER AND STUDENT
Should subscribe for
THE EDUCATOR,
A Live Educational Monthly, published at ORANGEVILLE, PA.,
for 50 cents per year. Send six cents for specimen copy.
C. K. CANFIELD, Editor.
April 18, 1879 tf

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.
feb. 14, '77-tf r

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. I. K. Krickbaum and F. I. Shuman, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 18th day of Feb. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 5th day of May next, to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 5th day of May with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg the 18th day of Feb. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (1879) and in the one hundred and third year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Bloomsburg, April 4—te Sheriff.

Jurors for May Term, 1879.

GRAND JURORS.

Bloom—J W Eyer, J J W ...ler
Beaver—Jacob Hinterliter, W L Bredbender, Henry H Hinderliter
Benton—Silas F Barnes, A T Ikeler, Dyer Moss
Briarcreek—Charles Campbell
Catawissa—Peter R Baldy, Charles Hartman, Jacob K Hawk
Centre—Adam Stiler, John S Remley
Fishingcreek—Andrew Parks, George Raber
Franklin—Wm Stocker
Greenwood—John Leggett
Hemlock—Simon H Ikeler
Madison—John M Johnson
Pine—John F Fowler, John Bruner
Scott—John Harding, John Savage

TRAVERSE JURORS.

FIRST WEEK.

Bloom—Chas Krug, L S Wintersteen, K C Ent, John Peacock, C J Thomas, Wm Morgan, Daniel Belce
Berwick—Wm B Hartman, James Wilber, wm J Snyder, Wm Morton, Isaiah Fowler, Samuel Simpson.
Benton—Cornelius Shultz Sol H Davis
Briarcreek—Samuel Sicer Samuel Martz, George Bower, James Spoonenberg.
Catawissa—George Strieker
Centre—Ed Hartman, Stephen McKwin
Fishingcreek—Elias Ash
Franklin—Isaac Titsworth, G D L Kostenbander
Greenwood—Benjamin Perkins, Jackson Robbins, Wm Bogart, Abram Albertson
Hemlock—John W Moore, Richard Henry, George W Whitenight
Jackson—Frank Derr, Henry Hurleman, jr
Madison—Frank Rost
Main—Wm Meinsinger, jr, J B Nuss
Montour—Wm Hoover
Mt Pleasant—David Stroup, Robert Howell
Orange—W M Megargle, M U Keller
Roaringcreek—David Long
Scott—Henry Gilling, S H Boone, John Shollenberger
Sugarloaf—B F Peterman, John Diltz

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom—J H Mabe, A E Phillips, J W Crawford, Jonathan Backman, Battis Lacock, D W Robbins, J J Hazelbaker
Beaver—Jacob Baker, John Longenberger
Benton—R J Irvin
Catawissa—J F Harder, G W Clark, Lloyd Miller, Nathan Helwig, Joseph Walter, Reuben Miller
Fishingcreek—Nathan Smith, John Sutton, Josiah Hess
Franklin—Moses Hower
Greenwood—Barton Quick, Ira Robbins
Hemlock—Wm P Leidy, James A Harris
Jackson—H U Urisman
Madison—George Wagoner, Amos Johnson, Isaac McBride
Main—Silas Shuman
Mifflin—Jacob Geyer
Montour—R B Boody
Mt Pleasant—Stephen Crawford
Orange—Emanuel Snyder
Roaringcreek—Wm Yeager
Sugarloaf—John G Brink, Samuel Roberts

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT MAY TERM, 1879.

Frederick Hosler vs D H & W R R Co.
John Gordon vs P & R R R Co
De Ilah C Mills vs William Mills
H A Weidensaul vs A W Creamer
Wagner Barr & Co vs C H Barnes et ux.
I M McKelvy's use vs Wm Shaffer et al.
Wm Struthers et ux vs Margaret Quinn
P L Shuman vs Sarah Kistler.
Conrad Breidenbeil's use vs Abraham Jacob Ittenbender et al
Morris Mitchel vs. Gomer Thomas
James A Whiting guard vs Wm. Milnes' executors.
Cayuga Chief Mfg Co vs Thomas W. Hagenbuch et al
A W Creamer vs Pottsville M F Ins Co
Wm Neal et al vs Penn's Canal Co
U S Fanning Mill Co vs A P Ikeler
G P Dribelbis vs Hannah Shuman's admr's
J W Sankey vs M Grover's admr's
Jonathan Fortner's use vs O D L Kostenbander.
Alex L Smith vs John G Jacoby.
Hannah Weiss vs John Hoffman
Thomas Creveling jr vs Mary Creveling
H F Hawke & Co vs Sterner & Jones.
Frank Bentz assignee vs Centralia M F S Association
Alex L & Hill vs A Ikeler et al
G P Dribelbis vs G H Fowler's admr
Phillip Gibbel vs Stephen H Wolf
Caleb Jones's use vs Jacob Hartman.
Rheem, Long, Iron Co vs Reuben Seybert's admr's
M W Jackson vs Penna M F Ins Co
Michael Frantz vs Penna Ins Co
Michael Frantz vs Commonwealth M F Ins Co
John Kest vs John Reintz.
Daniel Snyder's admr's vs Daniel Snyder jr and Sarah A Yerkins
John Boston's administrator vs Wm. L Parks
Elijah Lemon's use vs P D Appleman et al
Locust School District vs David Helwig
Jane E Brown vs A J Brown's ext
A M Rupert vs A J Brown's ext
Mary Snyder vs Columbia County Bank
Sarah A Hower vs B H Reinbold
F P Knorr vs E H Rogers et ux
William Bogart vs Martha Albertson
M G Hughes vs Wellington Yeager et al
A K Mowery vs David Hower et al
W G Hughes vs Wellington Yeager
J W Sankey's use vs The Mutual Building and Saving Fund Association of Bloomsburg
Alex L Smith vs John W Hoffman
S W Trimmer vs Luzerne County et al
J B Ikeler vs D L & W R R Co

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned, administrator of Maria Biggs, late of the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., will expose to public sale in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, MAY 10th, 1879,

at ten o'clock a. m., a

LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, in said county, fronting on Second street of said town, on the north side of said street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the line of lot of L. T. Sharpless, hence by the line of second street eastwardly fifty-two feet, more or less, to line of lot of N. J. Hendershot, thence by line of lot of N. J. Hendershot northwardly two hundred and fourteen feet six inches to Ridge alley, thence along the line of Ridge alley westwardly fifty-two feet, more or less, to line of lot of L. T. Sharpless, thence along the line of lot of L. T. Sharpless southwardly two hundred and fourteen feet six inches to the line of Second street, the place of beginning, whereon is erected a

DOUBLE TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

HARRY W. SLOAN, Administrator.
Bloomsburg, April 25, 1879.

REPORT OF AUDITORS OF BEAVER TOWNSHIP FOR 1878.

MOSES SCHLICHER, Overseer of Poor for year.

To amount received from all sources for year	271 92
By amount of expenses for year, &c.	175 16
Balance due township	96 16

JOHN PATTERSON,
JAMES T. FOX, } Auditors.
April 18, 1878.

REPORT OF AUDITORS OF BEAVER TOWNSHIP FOR 1878.

ISAAC KLINGAMAN, in account with Beaver township as Road Supervisor.

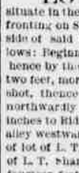
To amount of receipts from all sources for year	$596 10
By cash paid expenses for year, (Material, labor, &c.)	611 37
Balance due I. Klingaman	15 27

REUBEN HOSSE, in account with Beaver township for 1878.

To amount of receipts from all sources for year	618 70
By cash paid expenses for year (material, labor, &c.)	630 76
Balance due R. Hosse	12 06

JOHN PATTERSON,
JAS. T. FOX, } Auditors.

BLATCHLEY'S PUMPS!



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STANDARD PUMP
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New Price List Jan. 1, 1879.
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PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS
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ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE
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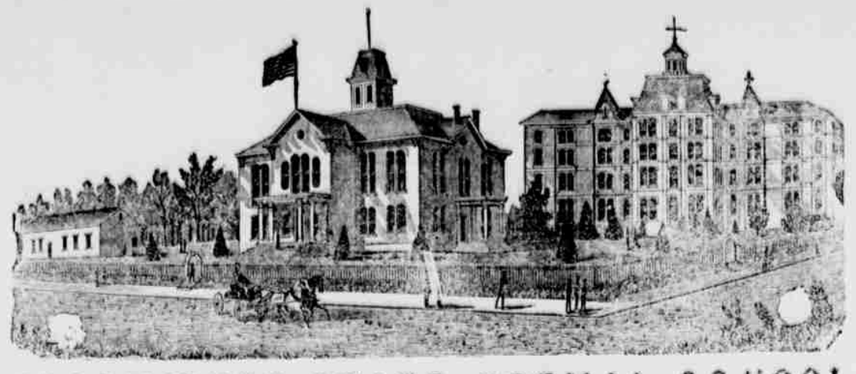

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SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALL R. Jr., A. M., Principal.

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Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

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Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of attainments. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes, those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

F. P. BILLMYER, Secretary.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
Sept. 8, '76.

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THE
PEARL SHIRT
ALWAYS ON HAND.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Trunks, Satchels, Valises, &c.,
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SIX CORD
ENDORSED BY OVER THIRTY SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITORS AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,
Paris, 1878
AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
PHILADELPHIA, 1876,
As being "Very STRONG, SMOOTH, and EXCELLENT THREAD."
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S.F.T.
ESTABLISHED 1855.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY BY USING
SEMPLE'S SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON
MANUFACTURED AT MOUNT HOLLY, N.J.
STUART & BROTHER, GENERAL AGENTS, N.Y. & PHILA.
MEDALS AWARDED
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SOFT FINISH
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WHITE SEWING MACHINE
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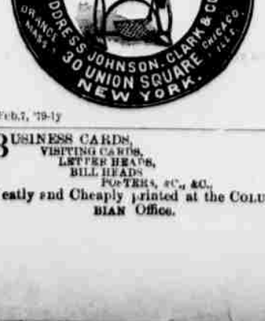


Feb.7, '79-1y

BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS
Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
Battle Creek, Mich.
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
"VIBRATOR"
THRESHING MACHINERY.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of the few and perfection. Received highest Premium at Paris, Portland Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. Special sizes of Separators expressly for Steam Power.

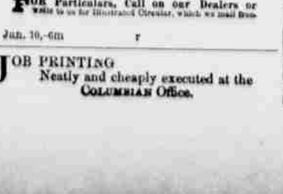
OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, both Portable and Traction, with Valuable Improvements, far beyond any other make or kind.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often Extra Grain SAVED by those Improved Machines.

GRAIN Rakers will not submit to the enormous Waste of Grain and the Labor with them by all other machines, when once tested on the difference.

NOT Only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, &c., but the Only Machine for Threshing Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.



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